SELECTIONS FROM THE MAHARASHTRA STATE ARCHIVES No. 2

RELATIONS OF THE RANI OF JHAN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, BOMBAY

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RELATIONS OF THE RANI OF JHANSI

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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

PREFACE

I am extremely happy to write this brief Preface to this prestigious publication of the Department of Archives. Publishing unpublished material is one of the most important functions of this Department, because the object of Archives is not merely building up of the archival records and their preservation. It can be said that records are best preserved if they are published in one or the other form and wealth of knowledge, contained in it, is made available to scholars in particular and public in general. It is my privilege to head such an important Department of the Government. After taking over as the Director of Archives, I am much impressed with the publications of the Department, and I wish that in future also, Department shall do same type of work, so far as its publication programme is concerned.

This is the second number in the series entitled "*Selections from Maharashtra State Archives*". Though the publication is subtitled as ' Relations of The Rani of Jhansi ", the main theme of the publication is correspondence relating to the estates of ancestors and descendants of the Rani of Jhansi in Khandesh and Deccan. One of the estate holder Sadashiv Narayan of Parola was also the participant of the 1857-rebellion. He was charged with treason, and his property was confiscated. The property in Khandesh was divided in two families—Parolekars and Nevalkars. As both families took part in the rebellion, Government resumed the same. In 1889, Damodar Rao of Jhansi, adopted son of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, tried to claim certain Watan Rights in some villages in Khandesh. But his claim was negatived by the Government.

The papers published in this publication are brought together from the volumes of Political Department and Revenue Department. The Genealogical tables contained in these papers will also give fair idea of relatives and ancestors of The Rani of Jhansi.

I sincerely thank Dr. Sanjiv P. Desai, Assistant Director of Archives, for editing this valuable publication with notes and introduction, in such a short span of time. My thanks are also due to the other staff members of the Department, who have in one way or other, contributed to the preparation of this Second Number of this series.

I am also thankful to Shri P. S. More, Director of Government Printing and Stationery and Shri P. L. Purkar, Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay and other staff members of the Press for expeditious manner in which the printing and publication of this volume was completed.

AVINASH B. DHARMADHIKARI

Director of Archives
Government of Maharashtra.

Bombay-32
27th September 1990.

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INTRODUCTION

Papers selected in this selection are about some ancestors and descendant in Khandesh and Deccan of the Rulers of Jhansi, covering the period from 1843 to 1889 A.D.

On 30th November 1843, one Madhav Rao Trimbak Parolekar, a Sardar of 3rd Class of Previleged Persons in the Deccan died at Parola in Khandesh Collectorate (now in Jalgaon District). He held in conjunction with his relative Damodar Lakshman, a number of villages in Khandesh Collectorate. The Collector of Khandesh informed this to the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay on 22nd December 1843. He recommended to continue his estates to his nephew Sadashiv Narayan.

While giving the history of the estates in Khandesh, the Collector wrote that the estate was originally derieved from the two brothers, Sadashiv Damodar and Hari Damodar who received the whole of it from different authorities in the time of the ascendancy of the Mughal Emperor, the Peshwas, and the Holkars. The villages Parola and Sirur were granted to Sadashiv and Hari Damodar by the emperor Alamgir in *Inam* in 1756. Malharrao Holkar confirmed the gift of Parola in 1758. Peshwa Balaji Bajirao confirmed the grant of Malharrao Holkar in 1760. There were other villages and *Kurans* also granted to these two brothers by different authorities. And this was supported by original *Sanads* or orders submitted by the Collector to the Government. A Genealogical tree of the *Inamdars* of Parola also accompanied the documents. The Government continued the estate belonging to the deceased Madhavrao Trimbak Parolekar to his nephew Sadashiv Narayan.

We know from an article[1] by late historian, T. S. Shejwalkar, that one Raghunathpant Nevalkar came to Khandesh and settled in Bahadarpura as a petty clerk. His son, Khanderao and Damodar, followed him in line. Damodar's three sons, Raghopant, Sadashiv and Hari, took to the profession of arms, in addition to their clerical pursuits. Raghopant was serving under Awaji Kausade, the Chief Lieutenant of the Peshwa Bajirao in Khandesh and Berar. Sadashiv served under Malharrao Holkar as a Captain in his army. He seems to have died about 1760–62, and his successors were later on styled ' Parolekar ' because they permanently settled and continued to hold Parola, to the east of Bahadarpura.

[1] T. S. Shejwalkar, " The Ancestors of Rani of Jhansi " in *Proceedings of Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. XXIV, Jaipur, 1948, pp. 9–13.

The youngest son Haripant was also a Captain but more inclined towards revenue and judicial matters. He became a favourite of the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao and served under him and his son Madhavrao with zeal. As such, he became notable at the Poona Court, built the fort of Parola and under its cover established a town which later on became the cultural centre of Khandesh. He died in 1765, His sons Raghunathrao and Shivrao went to Jhansi in Central India as the Peshwa's Subhedars, and thus became the forerunners of the famous Rani of Jhansi.

The elder branch of Sadashivpant continued in Parola and were generally known as ' Parolekar ', while Haripant's descendent, one member of which generally lived in Parola to look after the half share, came to be styled as ' Jhansiwale '.

As Raghunath Hari, the Subhedar of Jhansi died without a son in1795, his brother Shivrao succeeded him, and continue to rule till 1816. Shivrao's grandson and two younger sons continued the line till 1853, when the State lapsed under Dalhansie.[1] Lakshmibai, the widow of Gangadharrao the youngest son, made a name for herself in the Great Rebellion of 1857-58, and is known as the Rani of Jhansi in Indian History.

Now, coming to our correspondency, we are informed that co-sharer of Madhavrao Trimbak, Damodar Lakshman Parolekar, Jagirdar of Parola and five other villages and Sardar of 3rd class, died on 9th January 1850 without issue. We already know the share held by Madhavrao Trimbak, deceased, was continued to Sadashiv Narayan. Now, the Collector of Khandesh recommended to Government of Bombay that ' the rightful male heir and successor to his (Damodarrao's) share in the Jagheer is his first cousin *Rajadhiraj* Gangadhar Rao Sew Row now residing at Jhansee '. The Government gave their sanction to this proposal, but the question as to the permanent continuance as hereditary being left for Inam Commissioner to decide.

Gangadhar Rao Shiv Rao, the Ruler of Jhansi and the husband of Rani Laxmibai could enjoy the share for two and half years, until he died on 21st November 1853. Collector of Khandesh placed under attachment the villages and lands enjoyed by him in his Collectorate, pending an enquiry into the claims of heirs.

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[1] Lord Dalhousie—Governor General of India, 1848–1856.

In 1857, J. Mansfield, Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh came to know from the newspaper that the Rana of Jhansi, had rebelled against the British Government and joined mutineers, as the last Rana (Jagirdar) of Jhansi died without male heir. Another branch of this family was represented by Sadashiv Narayan, who held the half Parola and other villages in *Jagir* in Khandesh, proceeded to Jhansi about two years back. He had gone to Jhansi for urging his claims before the authorities in North-West Frontier. Mansfield wanted to know the truth in the statement in the public papers, whether he was the person concerned in the atrocities which were said to have been committed on the Europeans in the Jhansi. Government of Bombay forwarded the copies of his letter to the Government of Central Provinces in Bengal, with a request that, he may be informed whether the said individual, had been a leading person or in any way concerned in the atrocities at Jhansi.

Lt. Colonel R. Strachey, Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, made enquiries with the Major W. C. Erskine, Commissioner, Sougor Division, who in return informed him, on 27th October 1857 that Sadashiv Narayan was the instigator of the Rani of Jhansi, even if he was not an actual aider and abettor in those atrocities and he recommended the retaintion of all sums due to him on account of huqs etc. until full inquiries could be made. On this the Government of Bombay directed to withhold all payments to Sadashiv Narayan till further orders (17th November 1857).

The Revenue Commissioner for Alienations Mr. B. H. Ellis on 11th March 1858, remarked that there was every reason to believe that the members of Parolekar family were implicated in the murders and mutinies of Jhansi. A bill for Rs. 11,932.49 was preferred by Lakshmibai, widow of Gangadhar Shivrao, Jagirdar of Parola (half Share). On enquiry, B. H. Ellis, found reasons to believe that this Lakshmibai was the Rani of Jhansi, whose infamous conduct in the recent disturbances, was a matter of notoriety. He requested the Bombay Government, to confirm the same and whether the sum for which the bill was submitted, should be definitely confiscated to the State. The Government of Bombay forwarded the copy of Mr. Ellis' letter to the Commissioner of Delhi with a request to inform whether, Laxmibai, widow of late Jagirdar of Parola was the Rani of Jhansi, and whether there were any other members of the Parolekar family concerned in the disturbances in the North-West Provinces. From the information sent by the Secretary to the Government, North-West

Provinces to the Government of Bombay, on 5th May 1858 we come to know that, of the descendent of the Damodar, head of the Genealogical tree, Sadashiv, son of Narayan, son of Trimbakrao, was then prisoner and under trial before Capt. F. W. Pinkney, Superintendent of Jhansi, charged with treason and rebellion. Other members of the family were the widows of different descendents. Government of Bombay then instructed Revenue Commissioner for Alienations to sequestrate the property which was possessed by Laxmibai.

On 30th June 1858, Commissioner of Jhansi sent the final proceeding of the case against Sadashiv Narayan to Government of Bombay. Sadashivrao who was in a distant relation of the Rani of Jhansi's late husband Gagandharrao, arrived at Unao (3 Koss from Jhansi) about eight days before the outbreak of disturbances in Jhansi. He was invited by the Minister of Jhansi, he came and pitched his tent closed to the fort, which was then held by the mutineers. Then he participated in the Rani's proceedings of mutiny and issued two *parwanas* proclaiming in all the villages ' under his jurisdiction that Maharaja Sedasheo Narayan Sahib Bahadoor has ascended the throne of Jhansi at Kurrera '. His Tahasildar plunderred Gulam Hussain, of his house and other property. Shortly after the Rani sent a force, which drove him out of Kurrera and he fled to Shinde's territory. Rani subsequently under a pretence of a conference inveigled him into her power and he was kept under surveilence. Sadashiv Narayan was taken prisoner by British forces when Jhansi was stormed. He denied the crime, with which he stood charged, and said that the sepoys brought him to the camp and took possession of the Kurrera for the British Government. He could not prove this. The charge was fully proved against him and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life and transportation beyond seas with labours and irons and property of all kind too was confiscated to Government.

Then there was another proceeding against Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, who after escaping from Jhansi, fought out British troops at Kunch, Kalpi and Gwalior and at the last place, she was killed, the charge against her was fully proved, and all her property real and personal, movable and immovable were forfeited to Government and her pension was resumed. Properties of Sadashiv Narayan and Laxmibai, commonly called the Rani of Jhansi, with exception of some diamond ornaments was sold by public auction.

On 20th January 1889, one Damodarrao of Jhansi, adopted son of Gangadharrao Shivrao applied to Government of Bombay to restore *Watan* rights held by his ancestors. He repeatedly sent number of petitions to Government. At last on 4th November 1889, Government informed him that in the absence of any proof to prove that his adoptive father had a share in the *watans* mentioned in his petitions, as also in view of the fact that for 30 years he has taken no action to assert any right he considered he possessed, Government must decline to comply with his request.

I am happy to present this volume to scholarly world, which is being published as No. 2 of the *Selections from the Maharashtra State Archives*. I am thankful to Shri Ramesh M. Ubale, I.A.S., Shri S. K. Holkar, Shri V. S. Patwardhan and Shri Avinash B. Dharmadhikari, I.A.S., who were in charge of the Director's post when this publication was under preparation and in the Press. I thank Shri Avinash B. Dharmadhikari, I.A.S. the present Director of Archives, who wrote Preface to it.

In intial stage Shri A. K. Kharade, when he was Publication Assistant, helped me in editing this publication. Shri C. S. Chavan, Publication Assistant helped me at various stages, in bringing out this selection. He also prepared the Index. Shri B. N. Chandanshive, Artist of the Department designed the cover. I thank them. I am indebted to all my other colleagues who were helpful to me in the process of this publication.

SANJIV. P. DESAI,
Assistant Director.

No. 1.—The Collector of Khandesh reports to the Government of Bombay about the death of a Sardar Mahadeo Trimbak of Parola in Khandesh, gives history of his estate in the Deccan and recommends to continue the same to his nephew Sadashiv Narayan.

(*R.D. Vol. 73/1630 of 1844*, pp. 75-83)

From :

The Collector of Khandesh.

To.

L. R. Reed,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

No. 548 of 1843, Dhulia, 22 December 1843.

I do myself the honor to report for the information of Government that Mahadew Raw Trimbuck Parolakur a Sirdar of 3rd Class of previleged persons in the Deccan died at Parola[1] in this [Khandesh] Collectorate on July 30th last.

2nd. The deceased held in conjunction with his relative Damodhur Raw Lukshmon, a number of villages of Khandeish, the names of which are as follows :—

					Rs. pies
Moze	Parola	Purgunnah[2]	Ootran[3]	yielding-Annual	6427–11–9
,,	Seeroor[4]	,,	Lulling[5]	,,	1221–3–9
,,	Tolee[6]	,,	Bahal[7]	,,	471–11–6

1 Parola-(20°50′N. and 75°93′E).—now the headquarters of Parola *taluka*, 11 miles South of Amalner railway station, in Jalgaon District.

2 *Pargana*—a district, a province, a tract, country comprising many villages. There were 65 parganas in Khandesh Collectorate during early British period.

3 Utran—is now a village in Erandol *taluka* of Jalgaon District.

4 Shirud—is now in Amalner *taluka*, Jalgaon District.

5 Laling—is now a village in Dhule *taluka*, Dhule District.

6 Toli—in Parola *taluka*, Jalgaon District.

7 Bahal—now a village in Chalisgaon *taluka*, Jalgaon District.

					Rs. pies
Moze	Koongur[8]	Purgunnah	Lulling	yielding-Annual	482–14–6
,,	Khundwaree[9]	,,	Dhywull[9a]	,,	872–3–6
,,	Moondhane[10]	,,	Umulneir[11]	,,	490–8–6

besides five " Cooruns " [Kurans][12] situated in different other villages.

3rd. Of these Parola, Seroor and Tolee were I find equally shared between the two relatives, but the remaining portion of the property was unequally divided, the diceased possessing only Moondhani [Mundane], and a coorun in the village Kurunjee[13] Ahmedabad, while Damodhur Rao Lukshmon had all the rest.

4th. It appears that the estate was originally derived from two brothers, Suddasew [Sadashiv] and Huree Damodhur [Hari Damodar] who received the whole of it from different authorities in the time of the ascendancy of the Mogul Emperor, the Peishwahs [Peshwas] and Holkur & that they entered into some arrangements now unknown by which the division was agreed upon unequal as it is.

5th. The accompanying copies of *Sunnuds*[14] & translations & the Genealogical tree will place His Honor in Council in possession of the rights of the deceased to that part of the estate enjoyed by him, & enable him to judge of the propriety, of continuing it to his nephew & heir Suddasew Narayen who has laid claim to it.

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[8] Kunzar—in Chalisgaon *taluka*, Jalgaon District.
[9] Khandbare—Sakri *taluka*, Dhule District.
[9a] Dahiwel—now a village in Sakri *taluka*, Dhule District.
[10] Mundane (Pargane Amalner), *taluka* Parola, District Jalgaon.
[11] Amalner—now a *taluka* in Jalgaon District.
[12] *Kuran*—land or ground preserved for grass to grow.
[13] Karanji Budruk is in Parola *taluka*, Jalgaon District. Karanji Khurd and Amdabad have now been deserted.
[14] *Sanad*—a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices, or the Government rights to revenue from land, etc., under the seal of the ruling authority.

6th. The villages Parola & Seroor were it appears granted under a Persian *Sunnud* to the brothers Suddasew and Hurree Damodhur by the Emperor Alamgeer[15] in hereditary *Enam*[16] so far back as the year A.D. 1756.

7th. Malhar Raw Holkar[17] it appears confirmed the gift as far as Parola was concerned in the year A.D. 1758.

8th. I have considered the translation of the grants of these two authorities sufficient but there is another *sunnud* addressed by Holkar undeı the same date as that translated, to the District authorities, and two others of the Peishwa Bullajee Bajee Raw[18] dated *Sun Eade Teesain Maya waa uluf,* Chandr 23 *Rabeeulakhur* [19] A.D. 1760 and addressed respectively to the two brothers and to the district authorities in which the grant of Holkur is mentioned and confirmed hereditarily in *Enam* without any condition whatever.

9th. The village Seroor which is mentioned in the Emperor's *sunnud* is also continued in *Enam* exclusive of the *Mokassa*[20] *Umal,* and hereditarily to Hurree Damodhur in two *sunnuds* of the Peishwa Ballajee Bajee Raw dated 3rd *Jummadeeul Awul Soorsun Saba Khumsain Muya wa Alaf* [21] A.D. 1756; the one addressed to Hurree Damodhur, and the other to the Officers of the province.

10th. Two other *sunnuds* of the Peishwa dated 23rd *Rabee ul Akkur Soorsun Eade Teasain Maya wa Alaf* [22] A.D. 1790, addressed similarly, give the *Mokassa Umul* also to the brothers Suddasev and Hurree Damodhur. These are not translated.

11th. It thus clearly appears that the whole of the two villages Parola and Seeroor are the hereditary possession of the Parolekur family, having been granted 87 years ago; the circumstances of the *Sunnuds* mentioned in

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[15] Alamgir II, the Mughal Emperor (1754-1759).

[16] *Inam*—a grant in perpetuity without conditions.

[17] Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the Holkar family of Indore (Born in 1693, died in 1766).

[18] Balaji Baji Rao *alias* Nanasaheb Peshwa, (born 1721, Peshwaship 1740-1761).

[19] The English date is 2nd December 1760.

[20] *Mokasa*—a share in the revenue of a village granted in *inam.*

[21] The English date is 3rd January 1757.

[22] 30th December 1790 A.D.

paras 6th and 9th bearing the same date is accounted for by the disturbed and unsettled state of Khandeish at that period, when notwithstanding the death of Ghazoddeen[23] and the reverses sustained by the Nizam, the Peishwa Ballajee Bajee Row had not become fairly possessed of the province; though his extraordinary rise would naturally induce people to provide themselves with his credentials in case of necessity.

12th. With regards to the village of Tolee there is an order by one of the Peishwas, whose name is not mentioned though it may be supposed to be Ballajee Bajee Row and dated A.D. 1752 or ninety one years ago directing the regular payment of the *Mokassa* to Suddasew Damodhur.

13th. There is also another order by Ballajee Bajee Row Peishwa dated A. D. 1756 instructing the Kumavishdar[24] of the Bahal *Parganah* to place Hurree Damodhur in possession of the *Jageer*[25] of this village which had been, it is expressed previously, granted to the same individual by Deerojee Powar whose *Jageer* was then under attachment. A similar order is addressed to the *Mokuddum*[26], of the village, which I have not translated.

14th. There are likewise two *sunnuds* of Dheerojee Powar himself who was then reinstated in the Bahal *Purgannah*; in these which bear date A.D. 1761 the village Tolee is granted to Ragoonath Hurree and Trimbuk Raw Suddasew cousins & sons of the two former Parolekurs, hereditary and unconditional *Enam*.

15th. The case of this village seems thus as clearly proved as those of Parola and Seroor.

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[23] *Ghazi-Uddin Khan II*—Amir-ul-Umra, also styled Firoz Jang, was the eldest son of the celebrated Nizam-ul-Milk ' Asaf Jah '. He was elevated to the rank of Amir-ul-Umra after the death of Khan Dauran, and departure of Nadir Shah to Persia, in A.D. 1739, A. H. 1162, by the emporor Muhammad Shah. Some years after the death of his father when his brother Nasir Jang, who had succeeded him, died in the Deccan, he proceeded from Delhi to regain his possessions in that country, but died on his way at Aurangabad on the 16th October, A. D. 1752.

[24] Kamavisdar—the head collector of the revenue of a District.

[25] *Jagir* or *Jahgir*—an assignment, by Government, of land or revenues.

[26] Mokadam—a Patil or managing authority of a village.

16th. For Moondhane there is *Takeed Patr[a]*[27] A.D. 1763 of the Peishwa Madhav Rao[28] directing the Kumavishdar to continue that village to Suddasew Damodhur & mentioning his having possessed it for sometime previously; this gives 80 years of possession, & no condition appears to have been attached to the grant. A similar order was addressed to the *Mokuddum* of the village.

17th. There is another order of the same Peishwa in which the Parolekur is acknowledged as the Jageerdar of Tolee dated 1776 A.D. these orders of Naro Shankar Raja Bahadoor[29] addressed respectively to Suddasew Damodhur, the Deshmook[30] and Deshpandey[31] of the Purganah, and the Mokuddum of the village and bearing date A.D. 1763 are also shown; in these the order of Madhow Raw Peishwa of the same date is made mention of, and the authorities are enjoined to acknowledge the Parolekars authority. Besides these, Gopal Rao Trimbuck[32] Raja Bahadur also it appears issued an order dated A.D.1797 directing that the Parolekar should not in any manner be molested in the village Moondhane which is specifically stated to be an *Inam* possession.

18th. The British Government held the *Mokassa* of Moondhane which yields about Rupees (115) One hundred and fifteen per annum.

19th. The claim to the *Coorun* [*Kuran*] at the village Kurunjee Ahmedabad is sustained by three orders addressed by Narrayan Raw Ballal Peishwa[33] to the Kumavishdar, the Deshmook and Deshpandey and to the Mokuddum respectively, dated A. D. 1772 in which it is admitted that the coorun has remained in the possession of Trimbuck Raw Sadasew for a length of time, and directing its continuance.

20th. As the whole of the documents quoted above are in original and bear every mark of authenticity, I would respectfully submit that there exists no objection to the continuance of the possessions of the

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[27] *Takid patra*—a letter of injunction from Government to an officer.
[28] Madhav Rao Peshwa—born 1745, Peshwaship—1761-1772.
[29] Naro Shankar Dani, Raje Bahaddar.
[30] Deshmukh—An hereditary officer, the head of Purgana.
[31] Deshpande—An hereditary officer of a Mahal, he was under Deshmukh.
[32] Gopal Rao Trimbak—Grand son of Naro Shankar Dani, Raje Bahaddar.
[33] Narayan Raw Ballal Peshwa—born 1755, Peshwaship 1772-1773.

deceased Madhaw Raw Trimbuck to his nephew Suddasev Narrayen and I therefore beg permission to release them from the attachment to which they have been temporarily subjected.

Enclosures to the above :

(1) Translation of a sanad granted to Sadashiv Damodhar and Hari Damodhar by the Emperor Alamgir II.

(*Ibid.*, p. 87)

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Abbool Udal Azeezoodeen, Mahomer Alamgeer Padsha Ghazee to Suddasew Damodhur & Hurree Damodhud dated 21st Safur sun 4 Juloos A. D. 1756 [*i.e. 15th November 1756*].

It has been determined that the village Parola Turuf Ootran, and the village Seeroor Turuf Lulling *Sooba* [Subha] Khandeish [Khandesh] shall be given with the whole revenues included in the *Kumall*[34] to Suddasew Damodhar and Hurree Damodhur in hereditary possession as an *Enam*. Therefore let our Children, *Oomrahs* [Umrahs], the Moot-suddies, Jageerdars, Talukdars both present and future put them in possession of those villages and permit them to keep them hereditary with every possible exemption; a fresh letter will not be required every year.

The usual endorsements are attached to this *Sunud* but is not considered necessary to translate them.

(2) Translation of a sanad given to Suddesew Damodhar and Hari Damodhar by Malhar Raw Holkar.

(*Ibid.*, p. 89)

Translation of a sunnud given by Malharjee Holkar to Suddasew Damodhur and Huree Damodhur in Soorsun Teesa Khumsain Maya wa Alaf A. D. 1758—

After Complements.

You have exerted yourselves with great zeal; it is incumbent to maintain you, wherefore, the Swaraj including Mokassa, Baptee[35] and *Sirdesh-mookee* of the village Parola Perguna Ootran, Sirkar Asseer province

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[34] *Kamal*—entire, perfect, complete; in revenue language, the whole sum raised by a village for the total of its expenses, including the Government demand.

[35] *Babti*—The shares of the public revenue, especially those arising from the *Chauth*, which were appropriated to the Chief Officers of the Maratha State.

Khandeish was formerly granted to you by us; Since which the Nawaub Ghajoodeen [Ghazi-ud-din] Khan Bahadoor [Son of Nizamool-Mulook] having come from Hustnapoor [Hastinapur-Delhi] to the Deccan, the Moglaee Umal of the Province reverted to the Sirkar, and the Pergunna aforesaid has come to us in *Jagheer Sanuk*[36] *Enam*, His Highness the Pant Prudhan [Peshwa] having conferred on us the *Swaraj Moglaee Jagheer*, *Mokassa*, *Sir-Deshmookee* and all taxes in *Enam*. On this you came to our camp near Pursingpoor and presented that we have now the whole of the above named purgunna in *Enam*. The village Parola situated therein is a *wattan*[37] of mine and we formerly graciously presented you with some *umuls*[38] in it, since when, you have established yourself and lived with your family there, therefore, you said be so good as to grant the whole village *Jaggeer* and all in *Enam*.

For these reasons, and it being incumbent on us to maintain you, we at that very time presented you with the entire village including the *Moglaee Umal*, but were unable to make out an *Enam-pattra* on account of daily matching of the troops. Now you have come to Scindwa[39] and represented all the former particulars on which, considering all things, you are an old servant formerly followed us with great zeal and now are living at the abovementioned village peaceably and in the performance of your religious duties, and it is necessary as well as desirable to further your interest; therefore the village Parola, Pergunna Ootran, Sirkar Asseer, province Khandeish is completely given up to you in *Enam* i.e. the *Moglaee*, the *Jageer* & *Mokassa* & *Baptee* & *Serdeshmookee* and *puttees*, *Jakut*, Sayer and taxes of ever other sort present or future with stones, trees cancealed treasure, Huckdars excepted-do-you and your descendents after you enjoy it hereditarily, and be content wishing well of His Highness and—of his Government. Dated 1 *Rujub*[40].

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[36] *Sanak*—a grant of land without subsistence, without service attached.

[37] *Watan*—an hereditary estate, office or right.

[38] Amal—right of share in the revenue of a village.

[39] Sindhwa-Sendwa—A large village (belonging to the Holkars) and headquarters of the *Pargana* of the same name situated in 21°42′ N. and 75° 9′ E.

[40] *Tisa Khamsain Maya wa Alaf*, 1 *Rajab*—1 March 1759 A. D.

(3) Peshwa Balaji Bajirao's order to the Patil of village Toli.

(*Ibid.*, p. 91)

Translation of an order addressed by the Paishwa[41] (*name not mentioned*) *to the Mokuddum of the village of Tolee Pargunna Bahal in* Soorsun *Salas Khumsain Maiya Wa Alaf. English date 1752.*

The *mokassa* of the said village has belonged from former times to Suddasew Damodhur, do you therefore admit his claims, and pay him his revenue annually and regularly as heretofore, date 17 *Jilhej*[42].

(4) The Peshwa grants village Toli to Hari Damodhar.

(*Ibid.*, p. 93)

Translation of a letter to the Kamavishdar Poushotam Ramcushn [Porshotum Ramkrishna] of Perganna Bhaul [Bahal] by Ballajee Bajee Raw Pradhan in Soorsun Suba Khumsain Maiya Wa Alaf. English A.D. 1756.

After compliments.

The Respectable Hurree Damodhur held the *Jagheer* of the village Tolee of the aforesaid *Pergunna* from Dheerojee Powar, but the *Jagheer* of the said *Pergunna* has been attached by Government, therefore this order is now issued granting the village aforesaid in *Jagheer* to the said person from Government. Do you therefore give the *Jagheer Umul* of that village to the person mentioned, and enter the total amount in the accounts as paid to that person. You are to enquire whether the abovementioned person had the *Jagheer* in the time of Dheerojee Powar, and continue it as it was held-Dated *Chendr* 2. *Jammadoolal Awal*[43].

(5) Translation of a Takid Patra addressed to Naro Krishna by Madhav Rao Peshwa granting village Mundhane to Sadashiv Damodar.

(*Ibid.*, p. 95)

Translation of Takeed putra addressed to Naro Crishna by Madhav Rao Prudhan in Soorsun Arba Teesain Maiya wa alaf, A.D. 1763.

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[41] This must be Balaji Bajirao *alias* Nanasaheb Peshwa (1740-1761).

[42] 25 October 1752.

[43] 24 January 1757.

After Compliments.

The village Moondhana *Purguna* Umalnair [Amalner] belongs to Suddasew Damodhar from former times according to a specific decision. It has this year been attached, and now having released it, this letter is written to you that you may take off the attachment, and continue, the village to the said person as formerly. *Chandr* 21 Shawal[44].

(6) The Kuran of Karanji Ahmedabad is continued to Trimbakrao Sadashiv by Narayan Rao Ballal.

(*Ibid.*, p. 97)

Translation of an Order addressed by Narayan Raw Bulal Paishwa in Soorsun Salas Sabain Maiya wa alaf to Sunkrajee Gopal Kamavishdar of Umalnair in the Service of Naro Shunkur Raja Bahadur in Soorsun Salas Sabain Maiya wa Alaf A.D. 1772.

A *Coorun* of the village Kurunjee Ahmedabad of the aforesaid *Pergunna* has always belonged from time immemorial to Trimbuck Row Suddasew, and it must be continued accordingly, let no one raise difficulties. Date 6, *Jilkad.*

A similar one to the Deshmook and Deshpandya same date & purport.

A similar one to the *Mokuddum*, same date and purport.

[44] 23 May 1764.

(7) Genealogical tree of the Jageerdar of Parola

(*Ibid*, p 99)

Damodarpunt

Suddasev Punt | Raghopunt died without issue | Hurree Punt

Trimbuck Raw | Govind Raw died without issue | Raghoonath Raw died without issue | Anand Raw died without issue | Gopaul Raw died without issue | Laximan Raw | Seoraw

Narain Raw | Madhaw Raw lately deceased | Gunput Raw died without issue | Balwant Raw died without issue | Hurree Raw died without issue | Damodar Raw living | Krishna Raw | Raghu nath Raw died without issue | Gangaodher Raw living

Sudaseo Raw | Ramchander Raw died without issue

No. 2.—The estate belonging to the deceased Madhav Rao Trimback of Parola is continued to his nephew Sadashiv Narayan.

(*Ibid.*, p. 101)

From :

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

The Collector of Khandesh.

No. 405 of 1844 B[ombay] C[astle], 30th January 1844

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 548 dated the 22 ultimo, reporting the death of Madhaorao Trimbuck Parolakur, a Sirdar of the 3rd Class who held certain villages & ca. [etc.] in *Inam*.

2. In reply I am instructed to acquaint you that the H.G.C. [Honourable Governor in Council] is pleased, under the circumstances stated in your letter, to authorize the continuance of the Estates held by the deceased to his heir & Nephew Suddasew Narrain.

No. 3.—The Court of Directors, London, are informed of the case of Parola Inamdar's estate.

(*Ibid.*, p. 103)

Extract paras 58 to 62 of Revenue letter to the Honble the Court of Directors dated 19th July, No. 33 of 1844.

58. In December last, the Collector of Khandesh reported to us the death at Parola, on the 30th July preceding, of Madhaw Raw Trimbuck Parolkur, a Sirdar of the 3rd Class of privileged persons in the Dukhun, [Deccan] and submitted the claim of his nephew and heir Sadaseo Narrayen to the *Inam* possessions enjoyed by him.

59. The deceased, in conjunction with a relative named Damodhar Raw Lukshmun, held the following villages in *Inam*.

Moujee	Parola	Purgunna	Ootran	yeilding per annum	6,427—0—9
,,	Seeroor	,,	Lulling	,,	1,221—3—9
,,	Tolee	,,	Bahal	,,	471—11—6
,,	Koongur	,,	Lulling	,,	482—14—6
,,	Khundwaree	,,	Dhywull	,,	872—3—6
,,	Moondhane	,,	Umalnair	,,	490—8—6

besides five *Kooroons* situated in different other villages.

60. Of these, the villages of Parola, Seeroor, and Tolee were equally shared between the two relatives, but of the remainder the deceased possessed only Moondhane and a *Koorun* in the village of Kuranjgee Ahmedabad, the rest being in the possession of Damodhar Raw.

61. The whole of these possessions were acquired by two brothers Sadasew and Hurree Damodhur, (whose descendants the deceased and Damodhar Raw are) from different authorities in the time of the ascendancy of the Mogal Emperor, the Peshwas, and Holkur, and by some arrangement now unknown the present unequal devision was effected.

62. A reference to the Collector's report dated the 22nd December 1843, No. 548, will show that the Estates in question have been uninterruptedly enjoyed for periods varying from 80 to 90 years under *Sunuds* which specifically granted them on hereditary tenure and that these documents bear every mark of authenticity. We have therefore sanctioned the continuances of the possessions of the deceased to his heir Sudasew Narrayen.

No. 4.—The Collector of Khandesh informs to the Secretary to Government, Bombay about death of Damodar Lakshman, the Jagirdar of Parola, and recommends to continue his estate to his nephew Raja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi.

(*R.D. Vol. No. 166/1851*, p. 13-15)

From :

A. Elphinstone, Collector of Khandesh.

To :

The Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 407 of 1851, Camp Dhurrunguam[45], *8th March 1851*

(1) Collector's letter No. 548 dated 11th December 1843.

(2) Mr. Chief Secretary and Reed's reply No. 405 dated 30th January 1844.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin. I have the honor to report that Damodar Row Luxumon Parolekur, Jagheerdar of Parola and five other villages in this Collectorate, and Sirdar of the 3rd Class, died on the 9th January 1850 without issue.

2. The hereditary title of the Parolekur family to these Jagheer Villages having been recognized by Government in the above quoted correspondence, I need not trouble His Lordship in Council with detail of the authorities on which they are held. That correspondence was occasioned by the death of Madhow Row Trimbuck Co-sharer of the present deceased Damodar Row, and it was decided by Government that the share held by Madhow Row should be continued to his heir and nephew-Suddasew Narrain, who now enjoys it.

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[45] Dharangam—in Erandol *Taluka*, Jalgaon Dist., 35 miles North-East of Dhulia.

3. Damodar Row has left a widow named Luxmee Baee. The rightf
male heir and successor to his share in the *Jagheer* is his first cousi
Rajadhiraj Gungadhur Row Sew Row[46] now residing at Jhansee[47], an
is the *Sooba* of that place. The widow of the deceased is living wit
Gungadhur Row, I lately received a letter from this Gentleman throug
Mr. Bushby, Agent to Governor General requesting to be recognize
successor of the deceased Damodar Row.

4. I therefore, beg to recommend that the share of the late Damoda
Row be continued to Maharajah Gungadar Row of Jhansi, and that th
proceeds thereof held in the meantime in deposit be sanctioned to b
paid to him.

No. 5.--Government of Bombay sanctions the continuance of the share o the estate held by Damodar Rao Lakshman to his nephew Gangadha Rao of Jhansi.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 17-18

From :

Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

A. Elphinstone, Collector of Khandesh.

No. 3323 of 1851. Bombay Castle, 29th March 185

With reference to your letter No. 407, dated the 8th Instant, I hav
been directed to observe, that the Government letter quoted by yo
sanctioned the continuance of the share of the Estate held by Madhow
Row to his heir, but did not mention that either share was to be continue
" hereditarily ", The R. H. G. C. [Right Honorable Governor in Council
has, however, been pleased to authorize the continuance of Hure
Damodhur's share enjoyed by Damodur Row Luxman to Gungadha
Row Sewrao who is of the same generation, with payment of arrears o

[46] Gangadhar Rao Shiv Rao—born 1813, became *Subhedar* or ruler of Jhasi i 1842, died on 21st November 1853.

[47] Jhansi—now head-quarter of the Dist. and *tahsil* of the same name.

realized revenue, the question as to the permanent continuance as hereditary being left for the Inam Commnr. to decide[48].

No. 6.– J. Mansfield, Collector of Khandesh reports death of Gangadhar Shivrao of Jhansi, and informed that he has place under attachment his estates in the Khandesh Collectorate pending an enquiry into the claims of heirs.

(*R. D. Vol. No. 95/1854*, pp. 183-184)

From :

J. Mansfield, Collector of Candeish.

To :

H. E. Goldsmid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 454 of 1854. Camp Taloda,[49] *11th March 1854.*

(1) Collector's letter to Government No. 407 dated 8th March 1851.

(2) Government reply No. 3323 dated 24th March 1851.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, and para 5th of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, in the Political Department No. 3850 of the 1st September last, I do myself the honor to report for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that Gungadhar Rao Sewrow [Shiv Rao] died at Jhansi on 21st November 1853.

2. Pending an enquiry into the claims of heirs, I have placed under attachment the villages and lands enjoyed by the deceased in this Collectorate, namely :—

1/2 village of Parola in the Bhurgaum[50] *Talooka.*

1/2 village of Serood in the Dhoolia Talooka.

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[48] Copy of this letter was sent to the Inam Commissioner for information and guidance, under No. 3324 dated 24th March 1851.

[49] Taloda—Headquarter of Taluka of the same name in Dhule District.

[50] Bhadgaon Taluka—in Jalgaon District. (Parola is headquarter of Parola Taluka and it is at present not in Bhadgaon Taluka).

1/2 of the Enam Lands in Kusba Chopra[51] Talooka Ditto.

3 Kooruns or Pasture grounds in the villages of Runudle or Nundole[52] in the Dhoolia Talooka, Kheree[53] Ardur, and Nahveh[54] in the Ammulnair Talooka.

No. 7.—The above proceedings was forwarded to the Inam Commissioner for report and opinion (*vide* No. 2034 of 1854, dated 25th April 1854).

(*Ibid.*, p. 185)

From the Collector of Khandeish No. 454 dated 11th March 1854.

Reporting the death of Gungadhur Raw Sewrow the Jagheerdar of Parola & Ca. [etc.] and the circumstance of his Estate having been placed under attachment pending an enquiry into the claims of heirs.

No. 8.—The Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh informs to the Government of Bombay, that he came to know that the Rani of Jhansi had rebelled against the British Government and desires to know whether Sadashiv Narayan, the Jagirdar of Parola, is the leading person concerned in the atrocities against the Europeans in Jhansi.

(*P. D. Vol. 121 of 1857*, pp. 103-105)

From :

J. Mansfield, Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh.

To :

H. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government of Bombay.

No. 1516/1857. Camp Malegaon, 16th September 1857

I have observed in the Public news papers that a Rana of Jhansee has rebelled against the British Government and joined the mutineers.

2. There is in reality no Ranna of Jhansee, as the last Ranna died without male heirs—but another branch of the family who is represented

[51] Chopda—in Chopda Taluka, Jalgaon District.
[52] Nandale—in Taluka and District Dhule.
[53] Khedi—in Amalner Taluka, Jalgaon District.
[54] Nahvi—in Yawal Taluka, Jalgaon District.

by Sudasew Narrain who holds the half of Parolla and other villages in *Jahgeer* in Candeish [Khandesh] proceeded to Jhansee about two (2) years since, with the object of urging his claims before the authorities in the North West Provinces and if there is any truth in the statement in the public papers he must be the person concerned in the atrocities which are said to have been committed on the Europeans at Jhansee.

3. Nearly ten thousand (10,000) rupees are due to Sudasew Narrain Parolekur in liquidation of his claims for compensation on account of *hucks* & ca [etc.] abolished and his Agent has applied to me for payment but I have refused to attend to his application until I am favored with the instructions of His Lordship in Council which I request you will have the goodness to obtain and make me acquainted with the same.

No. 9.—The Bombay Government informs the Collector of Khandesh that copy of his letter is forwarded to the Government of the Central Provinces in Bengal with a request whether the Sadashew Narayan Parolekar was a leading agent, or in any way concerned in the atrocities perpetrated at Jhansi.

(*Ibid*,, p. 107)

From :

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

The Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh.

No. 1970/1857, Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1857.

I am directed by the right Honable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1516 [55] of the 16th Instant, relative to Sudashew Narrain Parolekur, and to inform you that copy of your letter has been forwarded to the Government of the Central Provinces in Bengal, with a request that this Government may be informed whether the individual above named has been a leading agent, or in any way concerned in the atrocities perpetrated at Jhansi.

[55] *See* No. 8 above.

No.10.—Bombay Government's letter to the Secretary to the Lieutt. Governor of the Central Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal requesting to supply an information regarding Sadashiv Narayan Parolekar.

(*Ibid.*, p. 109)

From :

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To :

The Secretary, Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1971/1857, Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1857.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutt. Governor of the Central Provinces, copy of a letter from the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, No. 1516 of the 16th instant, and to request that this Government may be informed whether Sudashew Narrain Parolekur, alluded to therein, has been a leading Agent, or in any way concerned in the atrocities perpetrated at Jhansi.

No. 11.—The Secretary to Government Central Provinces informs the Government, Bombay that enquiries are being made into the supposed complicity of Sadashiv Narayan Parolekar in the rebellion at Jhansi.

(*Ibid.*, p. 111)

From :

Lieutt. Collector R. Strachey,
Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.

To :

The Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 967, Benares, 14th October 1857.

With reference to your letter No. 1971[56] dated 22nd September 1857 enclosing copy of a letter from the Magistrate and Collector of Candesh

[56] *See* No. 10 above.

[Khandesh] I am directed by the Lieutt., Governor, Central Provinces to inform you that enquiries will be made into the supposed complicity of Sudashew Narain Purolekur in the rebellion at Jhansee and that the result shall be duly communicated to the Bombay Government.

No. 12.—The Commissioner, Saugor Division informs the Secretary to Government of Central Provinces, about the probability of Sadashiv Narayan being the Instigator of the Rani of Jhansi, and recommends to retain all money due to him.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 115-116)

From :

Major W. C. Erskine,
Commissioner, Saugor[57] Division.

To :

Lieutenant Colonel R. Strachey,
Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces, Benares.

No. 341/1857 *Jubbulpore*[58], *27th October 1857.*

In reply to your letter No. 966 of the 14th Instant to my address, forwarding copies of letters received from Secretary to Bombay Government, relative to Suddasheo Narain Purolekar, I have the honor to state for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Central Provinces, that there was no Rana ever at Jhansie, the person who is alluded to in the public prints is most probably the Ranee, widow of the late Raja of that place.

2nd. Jhansie being at present in the hands of the Ranee, who has rebelled against the British Government, it is impossible to gain any authentic information respecting the complicity of Suddasheo Narain in the atrocities lately committed at Jhansie until the reoccupation of the place, at the same time a sit is most probable, that Suddasheo Narain was the instigator of the Ranee, even if he was not an actual aider and abettor in these atrocities, I would recommend the retention of all sums

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[57] *Saugor.*—District HQ in Madhya Pradesh.
[58] *Jabalpur.*—District HQ in Madhya Pradesh.

due to him on account of hucks & ca. until full enquiries can be made, the result of which I will duly forward to Government when I reach Jhansie.

No. 13.—The Government of Bombay directs the Magistrate of Khandesh to withhold payment to Sadashiv Narayan till further orders.

(*Ibid.*, p. 113)

From:

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To:

The Magistrate of Khandesh.

No. 2869/1857, Bombay Castle, 17th November 1857.

With reference to my letter dated the 22nd September last, No. 1970,[59] I am directed by the R. H. G. in C. to enclose for your information copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, of Benares the 14th of last month, regarding Sudashew Narain Purolekar.

2. I am further desired to request that, pending further instructions from Government you will withhold payment to Sadashew, of the money alluded to in your letter to my address No. 1516 of the 16th September[60] last.

No. 14.—The Government of Central Provinces forwarded a copy of the above letter to the Government of Bombay (*vide* their No. 1733 of 11th November 1857). The Government of Bombay forwarded the same to the Magistrate of Khandesh for his information (*vide* their No. 3324 of 19th December 1857).

(*Ibid.*, pp. 119-121)

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[59] *See* No. 9 above.

[60] *See* No. 8 above.

No. 15.—Remarks by the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations on Bombay Government letter No. 2034 of 1854 dated 25th April 1854 (*see* above, No. 7), relating to heirs to the Parola Jagir in the Khandesh Collectorate.

(*R.D. Vol. 95/1858*, pp. 189-190)

No. 755/1858, Camp. Leelapur, 11th March 1858.

In reply to the above[61] reference, the Acting Revenue Commsissioner for Alienations has the honor to state that there is every reason to believe that the members of the Parolekur family to whose claims the Collector's letter[62] relates, were implicated in the murders and mutinies at Jhansi.

2. Upon this subject Mr. Ellis[63] has addressed Government and requested instruction in the Political Department[64].

3. The Inam Commissioner reports that the cases are ready for decision under the Inam Act, but the decision has been deferred pending the result of a reference regarding the conduct of the claimants.

4. As enquiry is being made in the Political Department upon this point, further report upon the letter of the Collector of Khandeish, does not appear to be required. It may suffice to inform the Collector that his attachment of the villages is approved pending the receipt of a final decision in the Inam Commission.

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[61] *See* No. 7 above.

[62] *Vide* No. 6 above.

[63] B. H. Ellis, Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

[64] *See* No. 16.

No. 16.—The Revenue Commissioner for Alienation requests Government of Bombay to give him information as to whether Lakshmibai, widow of Gangadhar Shivrao, Jagirdar of Parola, is the Rani of Jhansi and if so, whether there are any other members of the Parolekur family concerned in the disturbances in the North-West Province.

(*P. D. Vol. 137/1858*, pp. 87-88)

From :

B. H. Ellis, Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

To :

H. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 766/1858 Camp Leelapoor, 11th March 1858.

I have honor to state that the Deputy Collector of Khandesh, incharge SudeStation, having preferred for pre-audit a bill for payment of a (Rupees 11,932.4.9) large sum to Luxumee Baee, widow of Gungadhur Sewrao, Jagheerdar of Parolla. the Civil Auditor referred the Bill to me before passing it.

2. On enquiry I find reason to believe that this Luxumee Baee is the Ranee of Jhansi, whose infamous conduct in the recent distrurbances, is a matter of notoriety.

3. I request you will do me the favor to inform me whether Luxumee-baee is the Ranee of Jhansi, and if so whether the sum for which the bill has been submitted, should be definitely confiscated to the State.

4. The payment was claimed on account of a sum due to her as heir the late Gangadhurrao, in compensation for the abolition other cesses in the Jagheer of Parolla. The admitted by the Commissioner for Hukdars,

d on trades or professions, on the artificers of

Enclosure to the above (No. 16)

Genealogical tree to accompany Mr. Ellis' letter No. 766 of the 11th March 1858.

(*Ibid.*, p. 89)

Damodhur dead

Sudaseo dead | Hurree dead

Sudaseo dead — Trimbakrao dead

Hurree dead — Luxumon dead, Seorao died 1819

Trimbakrao dead — Narrayan died 1838, Madhowrao died 1843, Gunputrao died 1834

Luxumon dead — Balwantrao *alias* Budbhao dead

Seorao died 1819 — Damodhur died 1849, Gangadhur died 1853

Narrayan died 1838	Madhowrao died 1843	Gunputrao died 1834	Balwantrao *alias* Budbhao dead	Damodhur died 1849	Gangadhur died 1853
Sudasew	Widow Girzabaee	Widow Suruswuteebaee	Widow alive	Widow Luxumeebaee	Widow Luxumeebaee
Claimant	Claimant	Claimant	Claimant	Claimant	Claimant

(Sd.)

Acting Rev. Commr. for Alienations.

No. 17.—The Revenue Commissioner's letter is forwarded to the Commissioner of Delhi for favour of information relating to Parolekar family's participation in the disturbances in the North-West Provinces.

(*Ibid.*, p. 95)

From :

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To :

The Commissioner of Delhi.

No. 935/1858, Bombay Castle, 17th March 1858.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward for your information, copy of a letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, dated the 11th instant, No. 766[66] regarding Luxumeebaee, widow of the late Jagheerdar of Parolla, and to request that you will have the goodness to inform this Government, whether this person is the Ranee of Jhansi, and if so whether there are any other members of the Parolekur family concerned in the disturbances in the North-West Provinces.

No. 18.—The Revenue Commissioner for Alienations was informed that a reference relating to Lakshmibai and her relatives had been made to the Commissioner of Delhi (*Vide* Bombay Government letter No. 934, dated 17th March 1858).

(*Ibid.*, p. 93)

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[66] *See* No. 16 above.

No.19.—The Commissioner of Delhi informs the Bombay Government his inability to obtain the information relating the members of the Parolekar family concerned in the disturbances in the N.W. Provinces.

(*Ibid.*, p. 97)

From :

C.B. Saunders, Offg. Commissioner, Delhi.

To :

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 134-A[67] *Dated, Delhi the 6th April 1858.*

With reference to your letter No. 935,[68] dated 17th March 1858, containing enquiries relative to one Luxmee Baee widow of the late Jagheerdar of Parolla, I have the honor to inform you that I have this day addressed the Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P. [North West Provinces] on the subject and shall on receipt of his reply duly communicate its contents to you as I have been unable either from local enquiries, or from any official records at my command, to obtain possession of the information called for in your letter under acknowledgement.

No. 20.—Proceeding in the Revenue Department relating to the claims of Parolekar family and Government's Resolution thereon.

(*R.D.Vol. 95/1858*; pp. 191-192)

In a communication addressed to Government under date the 11th March 1854, the Collector of Khandesh reported that Gungadhar Row Sewrow died at Jhanse on the 21st November 1853 and that pending an

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[67] *See* also Revenue Department Vol. No. 95/1858 pp. 195-196.

[68] *See* No. 17 above.

enquiry into the claims of heirs, he had placed under attachment the villages[69] and lands enjoyed by the deceased in the Khandesh Collectorate.

2. In reply to a reference made by Govt. on the 25th April 1854 to the Inam Commr. the Acting Revenue Commr. for Alienations states that there is every reason to believe that the members of the Parolekur family, to whose claims the Collector's letter relate, were implicated in the murders and mutinies at Jhansi and that upon this subject, Mr. Ellis has addressed Government and requested instructions in the Political Department, Mr. Ellis adds.

3. " The Inam Commissioner reports that the cases are ready for decision under the Inam Act, but the decision has been deferred pending the result of a reference regarding the conduct of the claimants.

4. As enquiry is being made in the Political Department upon this point, further report upon the letter of the " Collector of Khandesh, does not appear to be rquired. It may " " suffice to inform the Collector that his attachment of the villages " is approved pending the receipt of a final decision in the Inam Commission.

3. The reference alluded to by Mr. Ellis was made by him to Government in the Political Depart. in letter dated 11th March 1858, in which he requested instructions relative to the payment of a large sum (Rs. 11,932-4-9) to Luxmee Baee, widow of Gungadhar Sewraw Jagheerdar of Parola, Mr. Ellis on enquiry finding reason to believe that this Luxumee Baee is the Ranee of Jhansee "Whose infamoas conduct in the recent disturbances is a matter of notoriety" Mr. Ellis observed;

5. I take this opportunity of mentioning that several "holdings in Khandesh and the Deccan are claimed by the Parolekur family, and are now under enquiry by Inam Commission. The " Names of the claimants are shown in the annexed Genealogical Table, and I should be obliged by information whether any of "them, besides Luxume Baee, have been concerned in the disturbances" in the North-West Provinces, and by instructions " as to the disposal of the claims of those who may have been guilty of treasonable practices".

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[69] 1/2 Village of Parola in the Bhurgaum *Talooka.*
1/2 Village of Serood in the Dhoolia *Talooka.*
1/2 Of the Enam lands in *Kusba* Chopra *Talooka* Ditto.
3 Kooruns or Pasture grounds in the villages of Ranudle or Nandole in the Dhoolia *Taluka,* Kheree Ardur and Naveh, in the Amulneir *Taluka.*

4. Government on the 17th March 1858 addressed a Communication to the Commissioner of Delhi forwarding to him a copy of Mr. Elli's letter and requesting him to state whether Luxumee Baee was the Ranee of Jhansee and if so whether there were any other members of the Parolekur family concerned in the disturbances in the North-West Provinces:

Resolution 2911

Further proceedings in the Revenue Department may be suspended, pending the reference made from the Political Department to the Commissioner of Delhi, the result of which should be communicated to the Revenue Department.

No. 21.—Resolution of Bombay Government transferring the case relating to claims of Parolekur family from Revenue Department to the Political Department.

(*R.D. Vol. 137/1858*, p.101)

No 1365 of 1858, dated the 27th April 1858.

Ordered that it be intimated to the Political Department that Government have resolved that further proceedings in the Revenue Department on the subject mentioned in the Margin,* be suspended, pending the reference made from the Political Department to the Commissioner of Delhie on the 17th Ultimo, and that that Department be requested to communicate the result to the Revenue Department.

No. 22.— Copy of the letter from Commissioner of Delhi is forwarded to Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

(*Ibid.*, p.99)

From : Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To : Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

No. 1592 of 1858, Bombay Castle, dated 28th April 1858.

With reference to my letter dated the 17th March last No. 934 regarding the widow of late Jagheerdar of Parolla, I am directed by the R.H.G in C. to forward for your information copy of a letter from the Offg. Commissioner of Delhie, dated the 6th instant, No. 134-A[70].

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*Claims of the Parolekur family to certain villages and lands in the Khandesh Collectorate enjoyed by the late Gangadhur Row Sewrow.

[70] *See* No. 19 above.

No. 23.—Resolution of Bombay Government on letter from Officiating Commissioner of Delhi of 6th April 1858 No. 134 A.(vide No. 19 above).

(*R.D. Vol. No.* 95/1858, p. 196

Resolution

Referring to the resolution of Government in the Revenue Department No.1365, dated the 27th instant, Ordered that the foregoing copy of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner at Delhie, dated 6th instant be transferred to that Department with an intimation that a copy of the further communication therein promised, will on receipt, be duly transferred to the Revenue Department.[71]

No. 24.—Government of North-West Provinces forwards copy of a letter from Superintendent of Jhansi to the Government of Bombay.

(*P.D. Vol. 137/1858*, p. 105

From:

Secretary to Government, North West Provinces

To :

Secretary to Government of Bombay.

No. 223 of 1858, Alahabad[72] *5th May 1858*

With reference to your letter No. 935[73] dated the 17th March last to the address of the Commissioner of Delhie,I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Jhansie, No. 126 of the 25th Ultimo, intimating that Luxmee Baee, widow of Gangadhar Rajah, is the Ranee of Jhansie, now in open rebellion against the British Government and giving a brief history of the family.

[71] *See* also *P.D. Vol. 137/1858*, p. 103.

[72] *Alahabad.*—Tahsil, District and Division of the same name in Uttar Pradesh.

[73] *See* No. 17 above.

Enclosure to the above :

Intimating Laxmibai is the Ranee of Jhasi and other parteners of the Members of Parolekar family.

(*Ibid.*, P. *107*)[74]

From :

Captain F.W. Pinkney,
Superintendent of Jhansie.

To :

Mr. Mueir,
Secretary to Government,
North West Provinces.

No. 126 of 1858 Dt. Jhansie, the 23rd April 1858.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 969 of the 14th April 1858, and its accompanying copies of correspondence, I have the honor to inform you that the Luxumee Baee therein alluded to is the Ranee of Jhansie now in open rebellion against the British Government. Her late husband Gangadhar Rajah of Jhansie was also Jahgheerdar of Parola.

2nd. Of the descendents of Damodhur; the head of the genealogical tree Suddasew, son of Narayen, son of Trimbuck Rao, is now prisoner and [under] trial before me, charged with treason and rebellion.

3rd. Girjee Baee, widow of Madho Rao is in Saugor, Surruswatee Baee, widow of Gunput Rao was in Jhansie during the seige, but I heard has gone to Gwalior, Luxmee Baee (2nd) widow of Damodhur Rao is still in Jhansie; Shew Row had two other sons besides Gangadhur, viz. Raghunath Rao and Krishen Row. The former left no family or widow. The latter left a widow named Sugga Baee who was in Jhansie during the seige, but I do not know where she has gone. I am not at present aware of any thing against either of the woman mentioned in this paragraph.

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[74] *See* also *Revenue Department Vol. 95/1858*, pp. 202-203.

No. 25.—Copy of a letter from Actg. Revenue Commissioner stating that Laxmi Bai is the Ranee of Jhansi, forwarded to Revenue Commissioner for Alienation and instructed that property etc. is sequestrated

(*Ibid.*, pp. 109-110)[75]

From :

H.L. Anderson,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To :

Captain T.A. Cowper,
Revenue Commissioner for Alienation,

No. 1909 of 1958, Bombay Castle, Dt. 17th May 1858.

With reference to the letter[76] from the Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienation dated the 17th March last No. 766, I am directed by the R.H.G. in C. to forward for your informaton copy of a letter with enclosure from the Secy. to the Government of the North Western Provinces, dated the 5th instant No. 223, intimating that the widow of Gangadhur Sewrao, Jagheerdar of Parola is the Ranee of Jhansie.

2. The R.H.G. in C. desires me at the same time to state that the payment of the compensation for the abolition of the " Mohoturba " & other cesses alluded to in the 4 para of Mr. Ellis letter will of course be negatived and any property which Luxmee Baee may possess in this Presidency will be sequestrated.

3. A copy of Mr. Mueirs letter will be transferred to the Revenue Department.

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[75] *See* also *R. D. Vol. 95/1858*, pp. 205-206.

[76] *See* No. 16 above.

No. 26.—Resolution of Government in Secret Department ordering that the information receivedf rom Secretary, North West Provinces be communicated to the Revenue Department.

(*R.D. Vol. 95/1858*, p. 199)
No. 1910 of 1858.

Resolutions of Government in the Secret Department[77] dated the 17th May 1858.

With reference to the transfer from the Revenue Department dated the 27th April last No. 1365, Ordered that department be furnished with copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, dated the 5th instant, No. 223, and of its enclosure, together with copy of the Government letter to Captain Cowper of this date, No. 1909.

Enclosure to the above:

The N. W. Provinces Government forwards the letter from the Superintendent of Jhansi intimating that Lakshmibai widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao was the Rani of Jhansi who was in open rebellion against the British Government.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 201–202)

From

W. Muir Secretary to Government,

North Western Provinces.

To :

H. L. Anderson

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 223 of 1858, Alahabad, 5th May 1858.

With reference to your letter No. 935, dated the 17th March last, to the address of the Commissioner of Delhie, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in council the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Jhansie, No. 126 of the 25 ultimo, intimating that Luxmee Baee, widow of Gangadhur Rajah, is the Ranee of Jhansie now in open rebellion against the British Government and giving a brief history of her family.

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[77] *See* also *P.D. Vol. 137/1858*, p. 111 (Resolution No. 1910 of 1858).

No. 27.—Proceeding in the Revenue Department, relative to property of Parolekar family dated 5th June 1885.

(*R.D. Vol. No. 95/1858*, pp. 207-208)

In a communication addressed to Government under dated the 11th March 1854, the Collector of Khandesh reported that Gaungadhur Raw Sewraw died at Jhanse on the 21st November 1853, and that pending an enquiry into the claims of heirs, he had placed under attachment the villages[78] and lands enjoyed by the deceased in the Khandesh Collect orate.

In reply to a reference made by Government on the 25 April 1854 to the Inam Commr. the Actg. Reve. Commr. for Alienations in a report dated the 11th March 1858 stated that there was every reason to believe that the members of the Parolekur family, to whose claims the Collector's letter related were implicated in the murders and mutinies at Jhansi, and that upon this subject Mr. Ellis had addressed Govt. and requested instructions in the Political Depart. Mr. Ellis added;

3. The Inam Commr. reports that the cases are ready for decision under the Inam Act, but the decision has been deferred pending the result of a reference regarding, the conduct of the claimants.

4. As enquiry is being made in the Political Department upon this point, further report upon the letter of the Collr. of Khandesh does not appear to be required. It may suffice to inform the Collr. that his attachment of the villages is approved pending the receipt of a final decision in the Inam Commission."

3. The Reference alluded to by Mr. Ellis was made by him to Govt. in the Political Department, in a letter dated 11th March 1858 in which he requested instructions relative to the payment of a large sum (Rs. 11,932,4.9) to Luxmee Baee widow of Gangadhur Sewrow Jagheerdar of Parola. Mr. Ellis on enquiry finding reason to believe that this Luxmee Baee is the Ranee of Jhanse " whose infamous conduct in the recent disturbances is a matter of notoriety ". Mr. Ellis observed.

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[78] 1/2 Village of Parola in the Bhudgaum *Talooka*
1/2 Village of Serood in the Dhoolia *Talooka*
1/2 Of the Enam Lands in *Kusba* Chopra *Talooka* Ditto
3 Kooruns or Pasture grounds in the villages of Rundle or Nundole in the Dhoolia *Talooka*, Kheree Ardur and Naveh in the Amulnair *Talooka*.

5. I take this opportunity of metioning that several holdings in Khandesh and the Deccan are claimed by the Parolekur family and are now under enquiry by Inam Commission.— The names of the claimants are shown in the annexed Genealogical Table and I should be obliged by information whether any of them, besides Luxumee Baee, have been concerned in the disturbances in the North West Provinces, and by instructions as to the disposal of the claims of those who may have been guilty of treasonable practices".

4. Government on the 17th March 1885 addressed a communication to the Commr. of Delhi forwarding to him a copy of Mr. Ellis letter and requesting him to state whether Luxumee Baee was the Ranee of Jhanse and is so whether there were any other members of the Parolekur family concerned in the disturbances in the North West Provinces.

5. Further proceedings in the Revenue Department (Resn. No. 1364 27the April 1858) were ordered by Government to be suspended pending the reference made from the Political Department to the Commr. of Delhi.

6. With the present Transfer the Political Secretary forwards copy of a communication from the Government, N. W. Provinces from which it appears that Luxumee Baee widow of Gungadhur Rajah is the Ranee of Jhansie, and of a letter to the Revenue Commr. for Alienations communicating this fact to him and intimating that the payment of the compensation for the abolition of Mohturfa & other cesses alluded to in Mr. Ellis letter in that Department will of course be negatived, and any property which Luxumee Baee may possess in this Presidency will be sequestrated.

Resolution-Recorded

Signature.

No. 28.—Commissioner of Jhansi communicates guilt of Sadashiv Narayan to Government of Bombay.

(R. D. Vol. 137/1858, p. 113)

From :

Commissioner of Jhansie.

To :

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

No. 344 of 1858, Jhansie, dated 30th June 1858

In continuation of my letter No. 126[79] dated 25th April 1858 to Mr. Muir Esquire, Secy. Government N.W.P. a copy of which will have been

[79] *See* Enclosure to No. 24 above.

forwarded to you, I have the honor to inform you that Sedasheo, son of Narrain referred to in para 2 has been found guilty before me of Rebellion and sentenced to transportation for life beyond seas with forfeiture of all property and pensions.

2nd. I enclose a copy of the final proceeding in English.

Enclosure to the above :

Being final proceeding of the case against Sadashiv Narayan.

(*Ibid.*, pp.115-117).

Jhansie 26th June 1858

Government *vursus* Sedasheo Raw

Charge.—Rebellion against British Government

It appears from the evidence that Defendant Sedasheo Rao, who is a distant relation of the Ranee of Jhansie's late husband Gungadhur Rao arrived at Oonao [80](3 coss from Jhansie) about eight days before the outbreak at Jhansie in June 1857. On the day of the massacre Sedasheo Rao was invited by the minister of Jhansie; he came and pitched his tent close to the star fort which was then held by the mutineers.

They had invited him to Jhansee with view of making the Ranee bed higher for their services —of there had been no competition. In this they succeeded and the Ranee having given them a large sum of money and having promised more, they gave the country, in as far as they were concerned to the Ranee's adopted son as Raja. She managing defendant being discorded by the mutineers made off from Jhansie and collecting some 200 or 300 men seized the strong fort of Kurura in the Jhansie District, about 30 miles West of this on the 13th or 14th June 1857. He turned out the Government Tuhsildars and Thannedars and appointed men of his own ; he raised by force money and grain from the towns people imprisoning those who would not pay and received, the homage of the surrounding Thakoors. To Goolam Hosen Thannadar of Rajpoor Dhana he, Sadasheo Rao issued a *purwanna* under his seal and signature dt Asad Buddee 8—1914 ordering him to carry on the duties of his Thanna and to " Proclaim in all the villages under his Jurisdiction that

[80] Unao-Town, Tahsil and District of the same name, Uttar Pradesh, scene of battle 1857.

Maharaja Sedasheo Narrain Sahib Bahadoor has ascended the throne of Jhansie at Kurrera ". The Thannadar refused either to issue the proclamation or serve Defendant, and sent his resignation, upon this defendant Sadasheo by another *purwana*, also under his seal and signature dt. Asar Buddee 10-1914 removed him (Goolam Hoosen) from his appointment. These two *purwannas* are now before the court. After this Defendant's Tusildar plundered Goolam Hoosen of his house and other property. Shortly after the Ranee of Jhansie sent a force which drove Defendant out of Kurera and he fled to Nurweer in Scindia's territory. The Ranee subsequently under the pretence of a conference inveigled Sedasheo Rao into her power and he was kept under surveillance[80a] and was taken prisoner by oui forces, at the storm of Jhansie.

Defendant denies the crime with which he stands charged and says that the sepoys brought him into camp forcibly and that he took possession of Kurrara for the British Government. These assertions he cannot prove. Moreover he acknowledges the genuiness of the two *purwannas* above referred to and that his seal and signature are upon each, but he declares himself ignorant of what was written in the first.

I am of openion that the charge is fully proved against him and I sentence him, Defendant Sadasheo Rao to imprisonment for life in transportation beyond seas with labors and irons and that his property of all kinds and pension be confiscated to Government.

(Signed)
P. W. PINKNEY,
Special Commissioner,
Jhansie Division.

[80a] *See* D. B. Parasnis, *Maharani Lakshmibai Saheb Hyanche Charitra* app, 135-37.

No. 29.—Bombay Government forwards letter of Commissioner of Jhansi regarding conviction of Sadashiv Narayan as it concerns with claims of Parolekar family.

(*Ibid.*, p. 119)

From :

Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

No. 2762 of 1858, Bombay Castle, dated 22nd July 1858.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a letter and of its enclosure from the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division No. 344 dated the 30th ultimo reporting that Suddasseeo Narrayen has been convicted before him of rebellion and sentenced to transportations for life with forefeiture of all property and pension.

2. This communication is sent to you as it appears that Suddasseo Narrayen is the claimant No. 1 in the Genealogical tree of the Parolekur family submitted by Mr. Ellis with his letter[81] No. 766 of the 11th March last.

No. 30.—The Revenue Commissioner for Alienation requests the Collector of Poona to inform the Government regarding the final disposal of the Parolekar's property which has been attached.

(*P.D. Vol. 111/1859*, pp. 79-80)

From :

The Revenue Commissioner for Alienations

To :

The Collector of Poona.

No. 1840 of 1859, Bombay 23rd June 1859.

In ieply to your letter No. 1282, dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to state that Government in their Political Secretary's letter

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[81] No. 16 above.

marginally noted[82] have declared sequestrated all property in this Presidency belonging to the late Ranee of Jhansee, Laxmee Baee, the widow of Gungadhur Sewraw Parolekur, and that on the 26th June 1858, Suddasew Narayen Parolkur was found guilty by a Special Commissioner (Captain Pinkney) of rebellion and was sentenced to transportation for life beyond seas, with forefeiture of all property and pension.

2. Regarding the final disposal of the Parolkur's property which has been attached, you should, I think, address Government.

No. 31.—The Collector of Poona requests the Bombay Government to supply necessary warrant for disposing of the property belonging to the Parolekar family in Poona city.

(*Ibid*., pp. 75-77)

From :

George Inverarity, Acting Collector of Poona.

To :

The Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1426 of 1859, Poona, 30th June 1859

With advertence to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner for Alienation No. 1840 of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to report for the information of Government that in compliance with the terms of a previous letter from that officer No. 3976 of the 20th December last, my predecessor Mr. D. Davidson attached within the City of Poona the property marginally[83] noted belonging to the Parolekar Family.

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[82] No. 1909 dated 17th May 1858 (Vide No. 21).

[83]

			Value
1 House Rupees	..	..	5,000
1 Ditto ..	..	..	1,200
1 Vacant stance	..	..	25
1 Utensils ..	..	..	223¼
	Total Rupees	..	6,448¼

2. The said property is still under attachment, and I am at a loss how to dispose of it for the following reasons :

3. The letter from the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations was no legal authority for Mr. Davidson to attach the property, and if the attachment was originally decreed by a Special Commissioner, this office ought to have been furnished with a copy of the decree directing the same, with a warrant for the injunction contained within it, as far as relates to this Zilla, being carried into effect by this Department. No such warrant has been received nor any legal authority whatever.

4. I, therefore, beg to request the early instructions of Government on the subject, and that if practicable the Special Commissioner may be directed to supply me with the necessary warrant for disposing of the property referred to.

No. 32.—The Collector of Poona is directed to furnish with the details of the ownership of the Parolekar property in Poona for determining the authority for the attachment.

(*Ibid.*, p. 81)

From :

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

George Inverarity Esquire, Acting Collector of Poona.

No. 2968 of 1859 Bombay, 16th July 1859.

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosure dated the 30th of last month No. 1426[84], soliciting instructions with reference to the disposal of certain property in Poona, belonging to the Parolekur family and now under attachment.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that you should in the first instance state to whom the houses and property referred to in your letter, are alleged to belong. " The Parolekur Family " is too large a designation the name of the owner should be stated and the Government can then determine whether there is authority for the attachment.

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[84] *See* No. 31 above.

No. 33.—The Collector of Poona gives details of the ownership of property belonging to the Parolekar's family in Poona.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 83-84)

From:

George Inverarity, Acting Collector of Poona.

To:

H. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1714 of 1859, Poona, 26th July 1859.

In reply to your letter No. 2968[85] of the 16th instant, I have the honor to report that the Carcoon [Karkun-Clerk] of the Parolekar's, formorly in charge of the property, stated at the time of attachment that it belonged to the following parties :—

Sirwsuttee [Saraswati] Baee *Kome* Gunput Rao

Girja Baee *Kome* Mhadeo Rao [Mahadev Rao]

Sudasew Narrayen

Lukshmi Baee *Kome* Damodhur Rao

Burree Baee *Kome* Burree Bhaoo

Damodhure Rao Gangadhur (Son of Sewrow)

Lukshmi Baee *Kome* Gungadhur Rao, Ranee of Jhansi.

2 It is not known in this office what the shares of each are, nor would it be easy to divide the houses

3. The Carcoon also stated that he was put in charge by Damodhur Rao in 1843.

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[85] *See* No. 32 above.

No. 34.—Bombay Government requests the Commissioner of Jhansi to give his opinion as to the disposal of the Parolekar family's property.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 85-86)

From :

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

The Commissioner of the Jhansi Division.

No. 3286 of 1959. Bombay Castle, 11th August 1859.

With reference to your letter No. 344 dated the 30th June last [1858][86] and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to forward to you copies of correspondence noted in the margin * from the Acting Magistrate of Poona, relative to certain property belonging to members of the Parolekur family, now under attachment at Poona.

2. In forwarding this correspondence I am desired to request that you will state whether any orders have been issued for the confiscation of the property of the Ranee of Jhansi, and of the other parties mentioned by the Acting Magistrate of Poona. The only one whose property has to the knowledge of this Government been confiscated is Sudasheo Narrayen.

3. I am at the same time desired to request that you will favour this Government with your opinion as to the disposal of the property specified in the Acting Magistrate's letter of the 30th June last, No. 1426.[87]

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[86] *See* No. 28 above.

* (1) No. 1426 dated the 30 Inst. 1859 with enclosure.

(2) Reply of Government No. 2968 dated 16th July 1859.

(3) No. 1714, dated the 26th Inst.

[87] *See* No. 31 above, The date mentioned on this letter is 30th June 1858.

No. 35—The Government expresses doubt whether the Rani Lakshmibai's property has been confiscated by the competent authority.

(*Ibid.*, p. 87)

From :

The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

G. Inverarity, Acting Collector of Poona.

No. 3287 of 1859. Bombay Castle, 11th August 1859.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1714[88] dated the 26th July last, relative to the property belonging to certain member of the Parolekur Family now under attachment at Poona.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the only one of the persons mentioned in your letter who is known to this Government to have been tried and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of all property is Sadashev Narrayen.

3. The Ranee of Jhansi was killed in the battle under the walls of Gwalior and the R.H.G.C. has little doubt that her property has been confiscated by competant authority.

4. A reference has however been made to the Commissioner of the Jhansi Division on the subject of the Ranee's property and that of the other persons mentioned in your letter.

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[88] *See* No. 33 above.

No. 36.—The Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh reports to the Government of Bombay that he has attached all the property belonging to Parolekar family in the region of Parola and elsewhere in Khandesh.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 89-91)

From :

S. Mansfield, Collector and Magistrate of Candeish,

To :

H. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1748 of 1859, Candesh Collector and Magistrates Office, Dhoolia, 11th October, 1859.

With reference to your letter No. 3324, dated 19th December 1857 with enclosures, and correspondence regarding the conviction of Sudasew Rao Narrayen Parolker, of rebellion and his sentence to transportation for life, I have the honor to report, I attached all his personal property in Parolla and elsewhere in Candesh [Khandesh] and also that of Luxmee Baee, late Ranee of Jhansee and widow of Gangadher Sewraw Parolekur.

2. The cattle and such articles as it was inconvenient to keep, I disposed of by public auction. The accompanying statement shows the proceeds of the property sold as well as the value of that unsold.

3. Sudasewraw Narrayen left Candesh for Jhansee in 1855 and when the mutinies broke out in 1857, I attached his share of the Parolla Jagheer (the other half belonging to Government). The arrears due to him on this account, as well as those on account of compensation for the loss sustained by him by the abolition of hucks &ca. shown also in the accompanying statement. These latter items will probably be reported on by the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

4 I request the instructions of Government regarding the disposal of property still unsold and the sanction to carry all sums realized to the credit of Government

Enclosure to the above

(*Ibid.*, p. 93)

Statement showing sale proceeds of the various Articles of Gold, Silver & ca. sold and remaining unsold belonging to Suddasew Raw Narayan late Gageerdar of Parola and Luxumee Baee late Ranee of Jhansee including also the value of houses and animals & ca. sold and unsold.

Description of Property		Saddasew Rao Narayan			Laxmee Bayee			Total		
		Rs.	an.	ps.	Rs.	an.	ps.	Rs.	an.	ps.
Account in Cash		488	5	1	..	..	..	488	5	1
Do	received in sale by public auction for articles of Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass and Estimated value of unsold articles & ca. as above.	9,008	7	9	11,175	9	10	20,184	1	7
Do.	Do. Do. Animals & ca.	142	11	6	245	8	..	388	3	6
Do.	by the Sale of houses in	807	12	..	600	..	..	1,407	12	..
Do.	of proceed of Jageer village ..	8,318	13	8	8,318	13	7	1,6637	11	3
Do.	of Emoluments of the wutton of Joshi of village	51	14	3	51	14	3	103	12	6
Do.	of pasture lands	280	..	..	..	..	..	280	..	..
Do.	of compensation for abolished Custom Huc	1206	..	..	1,206	..	..	2412	..	..

STATEMENT—*contd.*

Description of Property	Saddasew Rao Narayan			Laxmee Bayee			Total		
	Rs.	an.	ps.	Rs.	an.	ps.	Rs.	an.	ps.
Do. of Huc on Liquor sale	1,132	..	..	1,132	..	..	2,264	..	..
Do. of compensation for abolished Hucs ..	2,610	5	..	2,610	5	..	5,220	10	..
Estimated value of houses unsold in Koonjur, Seerood and Khundharey	680	..	..	680	..	..	1,360	..	..
Total ..	24,726	5	3	26,020	2	8	50,746	7	11
Abstract of Articles sold	20,628	4	3	23,494	1	4	44,122	5	7
Do. unsold	24,098	1	..	2,526	1	4	6,624	2	4

No. 37.—Secretary to Government of Bombay acknowledges the receipt of the letter from the Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh's No. 1748 of 11th October 1859.

(*Ibid.*, p. 95)

From :

Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To :

The Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh.

No. 4524 of 1859 Bombay Castle, dated 26th October 1859.

I am directed by the R.H.G.C. to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Mansfield's letter dated the 11 instant No. 1748[89] submitting a statement of the property sold and unsold, belonging to the late Jageerdar of Parola and the late Ranee of Jhansi, and to forward for your information and guidance copy of the Resolution passed by Government on your communication.

No. 38.—Secretary to the Government of Bombay enquires whether the orders relative to the property of late Ranee of Jhansi have been implemented

(*Ibid.*, p. 97)

From :

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To :

Captain T. A. Cowper,
Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

No. 4525 of 1859, Bombay Castle, dated 26th October 1859.

I am directed by the R.H.G.C. to forward the accompanying copy of a letter with enclosure from the late Collector and Magistrate in Khandesh dated the 11 instant No. 1748 relative to the property of the late Jageerdar of Parola, &ca.

2. I am also desired to forward for your information copy of the Resolution passed on Mr. Mansfield's communication, and to request that you will have the goodness to state whether the orders relative to the property of the late Ranee of Jhansi, conveyed in my letter to your address of the 17 May No. 1909[90] of 1858, were carried out.

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[89] *See* No. 36 above.

[90] *See* No. 25 above.

No. 39.—Major F.W. Pinkney, Commissioner, Jhansi Division informs his inability to give any opinion regarding the ultimate disposal of the property belonging to Rani of Jhansi to Secretary to Bombay Government.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 99-100)

From :
Major F. W. Pinkney, Commissioner,
Jhansie Division.

To :
H. L. Anderson Esquire,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1121F of 1859, Jhansi, dated 4th November 1859.

With reference to your letter No. 3286[91] dated 11th August 1859 I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of my proceedings as Special Commissioner under the Penal Acts in the case of Musstt. Luchmee Baee, commonly called the Ranee of Jhansie. As one year must elapse from the date of the order for confiscation before the confiscation becomes final. I am unable at present to give any opinion regarding the ultimate disposal of the property.

2nd. Regarding the case of Sedasheo, son of Narrain a full report was made by me to you in my letter No. 344[92] dated 30th June 1858. The confiscation in his case is final, and I would recommend that all property formerly his be sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

3rd. There is nothing against the other women mentioned in letter No. 1714[93] dated 26th July 1859, from G. Inverarity Esquire, Assistant Collector of Poona to your address and I can get no trace of the Damodhur Rao Gangadhur (Son of Sewraw) mentioned in the same letter.

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[91] *See* No. 34 above.

[92] *See* No. 28 above.

[93] *See* No. 33 above.

Enclosure to the above :

Copy (*Ibid.*, pp. 101-105)

Camp Kurroura 4th November 1859
Government *versus* Ms. Luchmee Baee (widow of Gungadhur Rao Raja of Jhansi) Commonly called the Ranee of Jhansi.

Charge—

1st. Rebellion against the British Government during the years 1857 and 1858.

2nd. Accessary before and after the fact to the murder of Captain Skene, Mrs. Skene, Doctor Mac. Egon, Mrs. Egan, Mr. Scott, and several other Europeans and Anglo Indians at Jhansi in June 1857.

In June 1857 the sepoys at Jhansi mutinied Captain Skene, Captain F. Gordon and other Europeans and Anglo Indians, with their wives and families, took refuge in the fort, where they were besieged by the mutineers, Ranee's sepoys, police and customs chuprasseys for three days. At last on Captain F. Gordon being shot, Captain Skene and the rest to the number of 60 of all ages and sexes, surrendered on promise of good treatment but on coming out of the fort were immediately taken to the Jokum Bagh[94] by the mutineers, Ranee's sepoys &ca. and murdered. The Ranee proclaimed herself ruler at Jhansi and that the British Govt. was at an end, made a present of money &ca, to the mutineers, set up a mint and collected the revenue of the country. To the above the evidence is as follows :

Deo Kemundan Lohar.—The mutineers Ranee's sepoys and police all attacked the fort in which Captain Skene, F. Gordon and other gentlemen had taken refuge. The attack lasted 3 days and the Ranee during the fight gave the sepoys (Mutineers) Sweetmeats &ca. on the 3rd day Captain F. Gordon was shot dead and Captain Skene and the other gentlemen surrendered, on which the mutineers, Ranee's sepoys, police &ca. took them and their wives and children to the Jokum Bagh and then murdered them. After this the Ranee of Jhansi proclaimed in

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[94] *Jokum Bagh.*—Is a garden nearby the fort where this massacre took place on 7th June 1857, Holmes, T. R. *History of the Indian Mutiny,* (London) 1904, p. 492.

Jhansi that her reign had begun and that the English Raj was over. She put up her flag in the fort, assembled the Mahajans &ca, to take a Nujjur from them, and set going a mint. The day the gentlemen &ca. were murdered the Ranee presented an elephant and some money to the mutineers. When the other body of mutineers arrived at Jhansi from Lullutpur[95], the Ranee gave them a feast in the Jokum Bagh.

Madur Bux.—When the gentlemen were beseiged in the fort, I tried to convey a letter to them, but was stopped by a guard of the Ranees sepoys, who said it is the Ranee's orders that no one is to enter the fort. After the gentlemen &ca., were murdered, the Ranee proclaimed herself ruler and set a mint going as long as the mutineers remained in Jhansi they and the Ranee were in continual communication, and she gave them a large sum of money.

Sahibodeen.—The Ranee proclaimed herself ruler thus " Moolik Padishahka Hookum Ranee Ka ", and she set up a mint.

Nazim Hosen.—Stated as Sahibodeen and in addition—The Ranee also proclaimed while the gentlemen were besieged in the fort that no one was to supply them with provisions, but that all were to assist the fouj (mutineer's). When the Lullutpore mutineers came the Ranee gave them the Jokum Bagh to encamp in and supplied them with provisions.

Nuthoo Sing.—The Ranee proclaimed herself Ruler and her sepoys assisted the mutineers in attacking the fort. On the 2nd day I was seized and taken prisoner to the Ranee's palace, and the order came from her to send me to the mutineers, as I had assisted the gentlemen. Her sepoys accordingly took me to them.

Trimbuk Rao.—The Ranee, after the gentlemen were murdered, forbid us Amla to write to anyone, and having heard that Gopal Rao (Sheristadar) was writing information to different gentlemen she treated him very severely and caused all his property to be plundred.

Benee Pershad.—When the gentlemen were in the fort, Mr. Scott, the two Purcells and I were sent by them to the Ranee to ask her to assist the gentlemen. On our quitting the fort Ghoonee (an Officer of the Ranee) took away our arms, and took us to the Ranee's palace, and the order came from the Ranee within that we were to be made over to

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[95] *Lalitpur.*—Town, Tahasil and Sub-division in Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh.

the mutineers, which was done and Mr. Scott and the Purcells were murdered in the mutineers lines in my presence. I was let go because I was a Brahmin.

Joona Lal.—After the murder of the gentlemen &ca. the Ranee entered on the Govt. of the former Jhansi Raj mounted guns on the fort entertained soldiers and set going a mint. When the Orcha state began war with her she sent to the mutineers at Gwalior for help and she raised besides 1,500 villayettees, Mahrattas and sowars and posted them at Kurrara. After the defeat of the Oarcha troops before Jhansi she raised the walls, cleared the outskirts of trees and buildings, and enlisted more sowars and villayettees. A Pundit also came from Gwalior who, it was given out was a Mooktar of the Peshwa. The Ranee also proclaimed that after the English had taken Delhi a quarrel had arisen between them and the Seiks and that inconsequence the Padshah had again got possession of that place (Delhi). Having heard that the English had taken Rahutgurh the Ranee sent a messenger to Banpoor to learn the truth. Some time after the Banpoor Raja came to Jhansi and left again for Kalpee, having told the Ranee that she could not hold out against the English. In the meantime the English army came and besieged Jhansi and when they took the town the Ranee fled.

After escapting from Jhansi the Ranee fought out troops at Koonch,[96] Kalpee[97] and Gawlior[98], and at the last place it is said she was killed[99] and at all events she has not since been heard of.

I am of opinion that the charge is fully proved against Ms. Luchmee Baee, commonly called the Ranee of Jhansi, and I accordingly adjudge that all her property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable be forfeited to Government, and that her pension be resumed.

F. W. PINKNEY,

Commissioner of Jhansi,

Special Commissioner under the Penal Acts.

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[96] *Kunch.*—Town 42 miles South of Kalpi in Uttar Pradesh.

[97] *Kalpi.*—Tahsil in Jalaun District in Uttar Pradesh.

[98] *Gwalior.*—Capital of erstwhil Gwalior state, now Head quarter of the District of the same name in Madhya Pradesh.

[99] Laxmi Bai was killed on 17th June, 1858 on the Hilly ground between Kota Ki Sarai & Gwalior. *Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi*; Sinha S.N. (Dr.), Allahabad, 1980, p. 88.

No. 40.—Information relatiag to Ranee of Jhansi is communicated to the Collector of Khandesh by Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

(*Ibid.*, p. 111)

From : The Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

To : The Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 3421 of 1859 dated at Bombay, the 23rd November 1859.

In reply to your letter, No. 4525,[101] dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the instructions received in your communication dated the 17th May 1858, No. 1909,[102] were conveyed to the Collector of Khandesh under the date the 11th June following.

No. 41.—Government of Bombay forwards copy of a letter regarding property of certain members of Parolekar family to Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

(*Ibid.*, p. 107)

From : Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To : The Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

No. 4991 of 1859, Bombay Castle, dated 25th November 1859.

With reference to my letter to the address of Mr. Inverarity dated the 11th August last No. 3287,[103] relative to the property belonging to certain members of the Parolkur family at Poona, I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to forward to you copy of a letter with enclosure from the Commissioner, Jhansi Division, dated the 4 instant No. 1121 F. [104]

2. I am at the same time desired to forward for your information and guidance copy of a Resolution passed by Government under date the 21st idem.

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[101] *See* No. 38 above.
[102] *See* No. 25 above.
[103] *See* No. 35 above.
[104] *See* No. 39 above.

No. 42.—Bombay Government asks Commissioner of Jhansi to report the expiration of one year from the date of his order confiscating the property of the Ranee of Jhansi.

(*Ibid.*, p. 109)

From : Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To : Major F.W. Pinkney, Commr., Jhansi Division.

No. 4992 of 1859, Bombay Castle, dated 25th November 1859.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter wih enclosure dated the 4th instant No. 1122 F[105], relative to the confiscation of the property of the late Ranee of Jhansi, and to request that you will be good enough to favour this Government with a further report on the expiration of a year from the date of your decision.

No. 43.—1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge of Khandesh reports to Secretary to Bombay Government regarding 3 ornaments containing diamonds and other precious stones of considerable value found in the property belonging to Parolekar family.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 115-117)

From : A. R. Grant Esquire, 1st Assist. Collr. and Magte. in Charge.

To : H. L. Anderson Esquire. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1955 of 1859, Dhule, 26th November 1859.

With your letter of the 26th ultimo No. 4259 you forwarded as containing the decision of Government on the subject of the unsold property both of Suddasew Rao Narayan, late Jahageerdar of Parolla, and of Luxmibaee late Ranee of Jhansee, a Resolution passed by Government on the 20th idem, but the Resolution, I find, makes mention of Suddasew Raw Narayen alone.

2. As it was evident that the Ranee's name was omitted either through a clerical error, or because Government had already decided on the confiscation of her estate, and as the omission was noticed only

[105] *See* No. 39 above.

immediately before the date fixed for auction. I took it upon myself to sell her share of the property as well as that of Suddasew Raw Narayen's but beg to report the circumstance for the information of the right Honble the Governor in Council.

3. Observing that amongst the property to be sold their were 3 ornaments containing diamonds and other precious stones of considerable value I ordered them to be reserved for transmission to Bombay as we have no means here of ascertaining their real value.

4. The reminder of the property has realized Rupees 6226-1-3. It had been appraised at Rs. 5631-7-5.

No. 44.—Commissioner, Jhansi communicates to Government of Bombay that his action under Act XXV of 1857 is confirmed by Government of North West Provinces.

(*P. D. Vol 88/1860*, p. 190)

From : Major F. W. Pinkney, Commissioner of Jhansi Division.

To : The Secretary to Government of Bombay.

No. 1226 of 1859, Camp near Jeilpoor, 30th November 1859.

In continuation of my letter No. 1121 dated 4th November 1859. I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 5253 dated 22nd November 1859 from the Under Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces confirming my proceedings under Act XXV of 1857 held on the trial of the late Mrs. Luchmee Baee (widow of Gungadur Rao Rajah of Jhansi) commonly called the Ranee of Jhansie.

Enclosure to the above :

(*Ibid.*, p. 192)

From : J. D. Sandford Esquire, Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P.

To : The Commissioner of Jhansi Division.

No. 5253 Allahabad, dated the 22nd November 59.

In reply to your communication No. 1120 F. of 4th Instant, I am directed to state, that the Honble the Lieutt Governor has been pleased

to approve and confirm your proceedings, under Act XXV of 1857 dated the 4th November 1859 held on the trial of Ms. Luchmee Baee deceased (widow of Gungadur Rao Rajah of Jhansi) commonly called the Ranee of Jhansi, charged with Rebellion and being accessary to the murder of Europeans.

No. 45.—Secretary to the Government of Bombay acknowledges the letter of 1st Asstt. Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh, regarding sale of property of Sadashiv Raw and Laxmibai.

(*P. D. Vol. 111/1859*, p. 119)

From : Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To : A. D. Robertson, Esquire, Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh.

No. 5205 of 1859, Bombay Castle, dated 10th December 1859.

I am directed by the R.H.G.C. to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Grant's letter dated the 26th of last month No. 1955[106], reporting the sale of the property of Suddasew Rao Narrayen and of the late Luximee Baee, commonly called the Ranee of Jhansi, with the exception of some diamond ornaments, and in reply to forward for your information and guidance copy of a resolution passed by Government under date the 5th instant.

No. 46.—Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh reports to Secretary to Government of Bombay that the amount released from sale of the property of Ranee of Jhansi is kept in deposit and the ornaments found are ordered to be disposed of by public auction.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 121-123)

From: A. D. Robertson Esquire, Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh.

To : H. L. Anderson Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 2095 of 1859, Camp Koondanay[107] *dated 17th December 1859.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5205[108] dated the 10th Instant forwarding copy of Government Resolution of

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[106] *See* No. 43 above.

[107] In Taluka and District—Dhule.

[108] *See* No. 45 above.

the 5th Idem, and with reference to the concluding para of the letter beg to report for the information of his Lordship in Council that the amount realise by the sale of the Ranee's property is now ordered to be kept in deposit until the receipt of the further instructions of Government, and that the three unsold Jewels were the property of Suddasew Rao Narayen which I have given orders to have sold by public auction at Dhoolia, as am personally inspecting them they do not appear to be worth sending elsewhere for sale.

2. I beg further to report that I have directed the proceed of the half share of the village of Parolla which belonged to the late Ranee of Jhansee to be kept in deposit pending the final orders of Government relative to the disposal of her property, carrying to the head of " Khalsa ", the remaining half share which belonged to Saddasew Row Narayen.

No. 47.—Bombay Government approves the action of Collector and Magistrate, of Khandesh relative to the sale of property of Laxmibai and Sadashiv Rao Narayen.

(*Ibid.*, 125)

From : Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To : A. D. Robertson Esquire, Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh.

No. 5482 of 1859, Bombay Castle' dated 27th December 1859.

I have the honor by direction of the R.H.G.C. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th Instant No. 2095[109], and to inform you that your proceedings with respect to the sale and disposal of the Jewels and the disposal of the proceeds of the sale of village of Parola, the property of Sudasew Rao Narayen and Ranee of Jhansi respectively, have the approval of Government.

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[109] See No. 46 above.

No. 48.—Proceedings in respect of the Property of Parolekar family are forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

(*Ibid.*, p. 127)

Extract para.—16 from a letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India dated 27th April No. 19 of 1860.

16. We have the honor to forward copies of our proceedings[110] relating to certain property of the Parolekur family situated in the Poona and Khandesh Collectorates, shares in which were held by the late Ranee of Jhansee, and by a member of her family named Sudasheo Narayen, who was sentenced to transportation for life with forfiture of all property, on account of his complicity in the rebellion of 1857.

No. 49.—George Inverarity Acting Collector and Magistrate of Poona submits a copy of a Genealogical tree of the Parolekar family and states shares of the family member to H.L. Anderson, Secretary to Government of Bombay.

(P. D, Vol. 88/1860, pp. 196-200)

From : George Inverarity Esquire, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

To : H. L. Anderson Esquire, Secretary to Government Bombay.

No. 193 of 1860, Poona Collector and Magistrates Office, dated 14th March 1860.

With reference to the Government Resolution accompanying your letter No. 4991[111] of the 25th November last, desiring me to report upon the claims of the Parolekur family to certain confiscated property within the City of Poona, I have the honor to submit copy of a Genealogical tree of the said family just received from the Commissioner at Jhansi.

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[110] Poll Cons. : 1859
October No. 6136 and 37
October No. 6715 and 18
November No. 9153 and 55
December No. 10034 and 35
December No. 10385 and 86
December No. 10904 and 10906

[111] *See* No. 41 above.

2. From information received from the Commissioner it appears that the Estate was held in the following Shares.

Sudasew Narrayen, No. 1 in the tree—8 annas-share ordered to be confiscated *vide* para 2 of your letter No. 3287 of 11th August 1859.

Luxuman Huree-No. 2 in the tree—4 annas, heir Luxumeebaee (No. 4 in the tree) widow of his son Damodhur-this Share must appearently be continued.

Seorow Huree, No. 3 in the tree—father of the late Raja of Jhansi-heir Luxumee baee the late Ranee (No. 5 in the tree) Share ordered to be confiscated in proceedings accompanying Commissioner's letter to your address No. 1121 of 4 November last.

3. But as the property consists principally of houses *vide* para 1 of my letter No. 1426 of 30th June last, and as the Commissioner's letter above quoted states that one year must elapse from the 4th November 1859, before the confiscation of the late Ranee's property can take effect, I am of opinion that nothing can be done in the matter until that year has elapsed, the property continuing under attachment in the mean time. I shall also call upon Luxumeebaee No. 4 to produce her proofs before that date, and admit or reject the same as may appear called for.

4. The widows Girzabaee and Surswutteebaee No. 6 and 7 in the tree, now reside at Benares, and they likewise will be called upon to establish any claim they may be desirous of preferring before the same date, as it is possible they may claim to be Joint heirs of Sudasew Narrayen before mentioned.

5. From the above it will be seen that Government will most probably under the order of confiscation be able to claim 3/4 of the Poona property, and as this could not conveniently he held jointly with the other one fourth Shares, I beg to request instructions whether, on the shares above specified being finally decided the houses and land at Poona should be sold by public outcry and the proceeds properly apportioned, or whether the management should rest with Government, the annual rental only being regularly devided.

6. I beg to recommend that the former course be adopted, unless the other parties, who before November next may be proved to have shares, consent to buy up the Government portion at a fair estimated value.

No. 50.—Government proceeding on No. 49 above regarding sale of Parolekar family's property in the Poona City, dated 16th March 1860.

(*ibid.*, p 201)

No. 193, dated 14th March 1860.

Reporting upon the claims of the Parolekur family to certain confiscated property within the city of Poona and requesting instructions on the subject:—

No. 2599

Resolved.

The RHG is of opinion that the property of the Parolekur family should be sold in November next by public outcry, the share of those who may be able intermediately to establish a claim being paid to them.

No. 2600

I do not see why if the continued sharers will pay a proper price they may not take the whole.

Enclosure to the above No. 49 :

Geneological Tree (*Ibid.*, p. 202)

- Damodhur dead
  - Sudaseo dead
    - Trimbukrao dead
      - 1 Narrayan died 1838
        - Sudaseo No. 1
          - Claimant
      - 2 Madhowrawo died 1843
        - Widow Guzabaee No. 6
          - Claimant
      - 3 Gunputrao died 1834
        - Widow No. 7 Seruswutee Baee
          - Claimant
  - Huree dead
    - Luxoomaee dead No. 2
      - 1 Bulwuntrao *alias* Budbhoo
        - Widow Since died
          - Claimant
      - 2 Damodhur died 1849
        - Widow No. 4 Luxoomee Baee
          - Claimant alive at Jhansee
    - Seorao died 1819 No. 3
      - Gungadhur+ died 1853
        - Widow++ No. 5 Luxoomee baee
          - Claimant

+Late Raja of Jhansee

++Late rebel Ranee of Jhansee

No. 51.—Secretary to the Government of Bombay informs Acting Collector and Magistrate, Poona, that the property of the Parolekar family should be sold in November next by public auction.

(*Ibid.*, p. 204)

From : Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To : The Acting Collector and Magistrate, Poona.

No. 1352 of 1860, Bombay Castle, dt 27th March 1860.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. G. Inverarity's letter, dated the 14th instant No. 193[112], and to inform you that the R.H.G.C. is of opinion that the property of the Parolekur family should be sold in November next by public outcry, the share of those who may be able intermediately to establish a claim being paid to them.

2. I am at the same time desired to intimate that if the sharers whose portions have not been confiscated will pay a proper price, the Govt. sees no reason why they may not take the whole property.

No. 52.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, asks Government of Bombay whether the confiscation of the property of Ranee of Jhansi be executed as per Government orders.

(*Ibid.*, p. 206)

From : A. R. Grant Esquire, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Candesh.

To : H.L. Anderson Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 1974 of 1860 Candesh Collector and Magistte's Office, Dhoolia, 5th Decr./60.

Government Resolution dated 5th December 1859 forwarded with your letter No. 5205, dated 10th December 1859.

With reference to the Resolution of Government quoted in the margin, I beg to be informed whether the estates and personal property of the Late Luxumee Baee commonly called the Ranee of Jhansee may be finally resumed and confiscated to the state, the year of grace allowed by section VIII of Act XXV of 1857 having expired.

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[112] *See* No. 49 above.

H 4643—6*a*

No. 53.—Bombay Government proceeding on the Khandesh Collectors letter No. 1974 of 5th December 1860 (*Vide* No. 52 above) and Resolution thereon.

(*Ibid.*, p. 207)

From : Candeish Coll. and Magistrate's letter No. 1974 of 5th December 1860.

Requesting the permission of Government to finally confiscate to the state the estate and property of the late Luxmee Baee of Jhansee.

No. 9624

Resolved

A period of one year having elapsed since the date of the order confiscating the property of the late Luxmee Baee commonly called the Ranee of Jhansee. The estate and property held by that person in Khandesh should now be finally resumed.

No. 54.—Government of Bombay communicates its Resolution No. 9624 (*Vide* 53 above) to the Acting Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh.

(*Ibid.*, p. 208)

From : Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To : A. R. Grant, Esquire, Acting Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh.

No. 4841 of 1860, Bombay Castle, dated 22nd December, 1860.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th Instant No. 1974[113], and to inform you that a period of one year having elapsed since the date of the order confiscating the property of the late Luxmee Baee, commonly called the Ranee of Jhansi, the estate and property held by that person in Khandesh should now be finally resumed.

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[113] *See* No. 52 above.

No. 55.—Application of Shri Damodhar Raw of Jhansi, claiming certain Watan Rights over villages in Khandesh Collectorate.

(*R.D. Vol. 386/1889*-pp. 165-167)

From : Damodhar Raw of Jhansi.

To : The Chief Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor in Bombay.

Indore Residency, 29th January 1889.

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying copy of memorandum No. 122 C.[114] dated 24th instant from the 3rd Assistant Agent Governor General for Central India, I beg herewith to forward for the kind consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, copy of my application with its enclosures which I submitted to the Agent Governor General on the 24th ultimo.

2. I beg to refer you to the correspondence that passed in 1860 between the Governments of India and Bombay with regard to the confiscation of eleven villages situated within the Khandesh district which had been enjoyed by my ancestors from time immemorial and lastly held by my adoptive father the last Raja of Jhansi as his private property in conjunction with his cousin Sadashew Rao Narayen, and that after the death of the former and owing to my minority at the time, the whole estate was managed by the latter up to 1860 when he was transported to the Andamans.

3. I, therefore, beg most respectfully to request that after a perusal of all papers in the case His Excellency will graciously be pleased to pass such orders as he may think proper with regard to the claim of certain Wattan rights over some of the villages as adduced by me in the annexed application.

I remain Sir,

Your Most Obdt. Servant
Shri Damodhurraw of Jhansie.

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[114] *See* encl. No. 1 below.

Enclosures to the above :

No. 1.—Memorandum from 3rd Asstt. Agent to Governor General in Central India stating that he has no jurisdiction over the claims of applicant i.e. Damodhar Raw.

(*Ibid.*, p. 169)

No. 122 C. of 1889 Camp Khajori[115] the 24th January 1889.

Memorandum

In reply to his application dt. 24th December 88 regarding his claim to certain Wattan rights over some villages within the jurisdiction of the Khandesh district, Shrimant Damodar Rov is informed that the lands over which he claims rights seem to be all situated in the Bombay Presidency, and that if, he has any representations to make he should address the Government of Bombay.

By order

J. RAMSAY,

3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 2.—Copy of Application of Shrimant Madhav Raw dated 24th December 1888 addressed to the Agent to the Governor General relating to his claims on certain watan Rights on some villages in Khandesh Collectorate.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 171-179)

To : Frederick Horwey Esquire, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

Sirs,

I beg most respectfully to submit the following case for your favourable consideration.

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[115] Khajuri.—Thakurat in erstwhile Bhopal Agency, now in Madhya Pradesh.

2. Certain Wattan rights over some villages within the jurisdiction of the Khandesh District, which had been enjoyed by my ancestors from time immemorial, were held upto 1860 by my cousin Sadashew Rov Narayen, who died at Parola under the Khandesh Collectorate on the 8th September 1888.

3. After the deceased had been sentenced to transportation and owing to my minority at the time, the Agent who were employed by him to carry on the duties of these Wattan offices have since been enjoying their emoluments.

4. On his being pardoned by order of the Government of India, as per enclosed copy of certificate he received, and on his return to India in 1877 Sadashewrao had been trying his best endeavours by petitioning the Govt. to get back all of these hereditary Wattans, but he expired before they could be restored to him.

5. However, before his expiry the deceased succeeded in obtaining back the Wattandaree offices of the under mentioned villages from the villagers direct.

Wattan Offices

Mouza Parolia Talooka Amulnair.

(*a*) Joshipura

	Rs.
(*b*) Land given in charity as a gift for Mahadew or Bhawani and Chutree and Valued Rs.	400.00
Deduct Charge of settlement officers	100.00
Annual ammt ..	300.00

6. Besides the above named two, there are other Wattans as noted below, which have been remaining under the possession of the Agents employed by my deceased cousin, although they have no legitimate right to hold them in their own name or to enjoy themselves their emoluments.

Wattan rights

1. Mouza Parola Talooka Amalnair
   (*a*) Patulkee[116] (*b*) Coolkernipana[117], (*c*) Bara Karooluku huq[118]
2. Mouza Sheroor Purguna Dholia.
   (*a*) Patalkee (*b*) Joshipana[119].
3. Mouza Khere Talooka Amulnair.
   (*a*) Patalke, (*b*) Koolkernipana.
4. Mouza Ardur Talooka Amulnar
   (*a*) Patalke, (*b*) Koolkernipana.
5. Mouza Khandbaray Talooka Pimpalnair
   (*a*) Koolkernipana.
6. Mouza Koongur under Bhargous Talooka Punchooray[120].
   (*a*) Joshipuna.

7. From the accompanying geneological tree of my family you will observe that I am the only surviving member of the family who has every right to enjoy all of these Wattan rights.

8. When my cousin Sadashewrao was sentenced to transportation, had it then represented to the Govt. of the existence of another rightful heir, whose adoption by the last Raja of Jhansi has been duly recognised by the Marquis of Dalhousi, for the conveyance of all of his private rights,

---

[116]*Patilki.*—The office of Patil. Patil is the head man of village, has certain emoluments and other perquisites attached to the office.

[117]*Kulkarniship.*—It is *watan.* Kulkarni is village accountant, one of the principal village functionaries, under the patil, the village registrar and accountant, has lands and perquisites assigned him for his support.

[418]*Bara karooluku.*—Refers to rights of Bara *karu* or twelve *balutedars.*

[119]*Joshipana.*—Village Joshi i.e. Astronomer or astrologer.

[120]Pachora.—Town and Taluka of the same name in Jalgaon District.

as per His Excellency's minute dated 25th March 1854 (a copy of which is here with enclosed for your information) or owing to my minority had some one advocated on my behalf, I am sure, I would have not only secured the privilege of the above quoted Wattans, but the whole or at least greater portion of the Jahageers, which had been granted to my ancestors several year before the Principality of Jhansi was conferred on Rughoonathrov 2nd. But owing to the non appearance of any legitimate claiment at the time, these Jahageers, which comprised in eleven villages, and situated within the Jurisdiction of the Khandesh district, and enjoyed by my adoptive father as his private property in conjunction with his cousins all of whom have left no heir save myself were lapsed to government in 1860 that is 7 years after the annexation of the Principality of Jhansi.

9. The object of my present application is only for the restoration to me of the Wattan rights held by my ancestors from time immemorial. The emoluments of which have been enjoying by those persons who have no legitimate rights over them.

10. Accordingly, I addressed a letter to the Collector of Khandesh on the 6th instant asking him to favour me with his advices as to the necessary steps that are required for the transfer of these Wattan rights to my name, and in reply I have now received his office memo No. 878, dated 12th instant, to the effect that as all the property of the late Sadashewrao was forfeited by order of Government, an application must be made in the matter to the Government. A copy of this reply is annexed for your information.

11. Under these circumstances, I beg most respectfully to suggest that you will be kind enough to forward my application, with such recommendations as you may think proper for the kind consideration of the Government, as the restoration of these Wattan rights to their rightful claimant will not put any loss to the Imperial Treasury.

I remain, Sir.

Yours most obedt., servants.

(Signed) ....

Residency Indore,
24th December 1888.

No. 3. —Genealogical Tree of Damodar Raw.

(*Ibid.*, p. 181)

Damodar Pant

Haree Pant

Sadashew Pant
Trimbuck Punt
Narayan Rao

Raghunath Row 2nd

Shewrambhoo

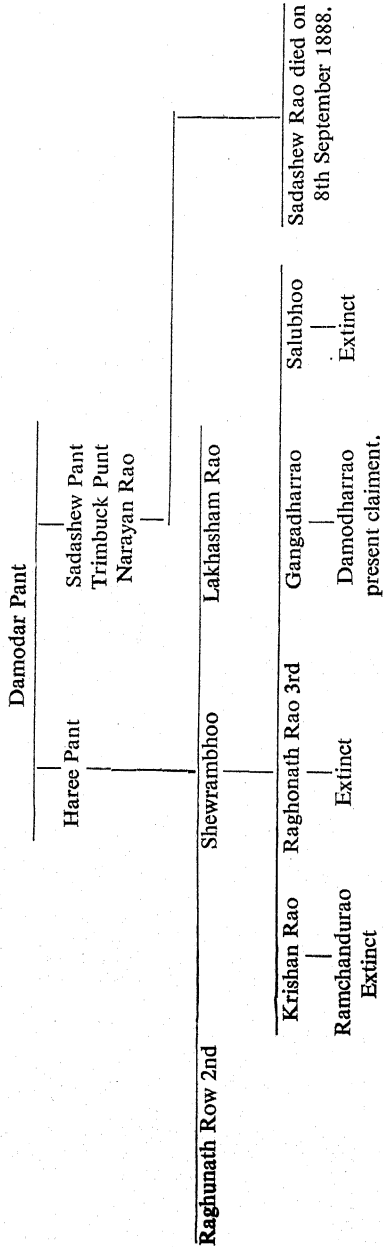
Lakhasham Rao

Krishan Rao
Ramchandurao
Extinct

Raghonath Rao 3rd
Extinct

Gangadharrao
Damodharrao
present claiment.

Salubhoo
Extinct

Sadashew Rao died on
8th September 1888.

True Copy

(Sd.) ....

No. 4.—Extract from Jhansi Blue Book i.e. minute of the Governor General of India.

(*Ibid.*, p. 183)

From *'Jhansi Blue Book', puge 31.*

Minute by the most noble the Governor General of India.

1. The view of the Political Agent seems to be quite correct as to the expediency of transferıing the Principality of Jhansi at once to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor with whom it is intended ultimately to rest.

The Lieutenant Governor should be addressed accordingly and his opinions should be solicited as to the arrangement which he would wish to make.

2. Major Malcolm should be informed that this had been done, and that he will be again addressed, when a reply shall have been received from the Lieutenant Governor.

3. All the proposals of Major Malcolm regarding the Rani &ca. at Jhansi were very proper, and may be approved subject to one exception, which is an important one. He proposes that all the property of the late Raja be made over to the Rani; but I apprehend that it is beyond the power of the Government so to dispose of the property of the Raja which by law will belong to the son whom he adopted. The adoption was good for the conveyance of private rights though not for the transfer of the principality.

4. The gratuity to the discharged soldiers should be as usual six months pay.

25th March 1854 .. Sp. Dalhausie

27th March 1854 .. Sp. J. Dorin

I concure—

27th March 1854 .. Sp. J. sow

20th March 1854 .. Sp. Fnederich James Hadiday.

(*True Copy*)

No. 5.—Memorandum from the Collector for Khandesh, informing Shri Damodar Row to approach Government of Bombay for his watan rights.

(*Ibid.*, p. 185)

No. 8787 of 1888 Camp Mhusawad[121] *12th December 1888.*

Memo

Mr. Damodar rov is informed with reference to his letter of the 6th instant that as all the property of the late Sadashewrao was forfeited by order of Government, the undersigned is unable to interfere in the matter. The application must be made to Government.

(Signed) ....

W. E. LOCK,

Collector for Khandesh.

To

Damodarrao,

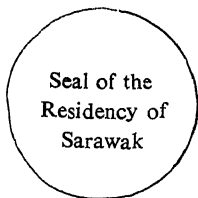
Indore.

(*True Copy*)

(Sd/-)

No. 6.—Certificate pardoning Sadashiv Raw, dated 13th March 1877.

(*Ibid.*, p. 187)

This is to certify that Sadasheo Rao is pardoned by order from India, dated December 19th, 1876 and leaves Sarawak this 13th day of March 1877.

St. JAMES H. NELSON,

for

W. M. CROCKER,

Resident Sarawak.

(*True copy*)

---

[121] *Mhasawad.*—Now village in Taluka and District Jalgaon.

No.56.—Proceeding in Revenue Department requisitioning previous papers relating to confiscation of the property of Sadashivrao Narayan from Record Office.

(*Ibid.*, p. 189)

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1889.

Forwarded to the Director of Records, Bombay, with a request that he will be as good as to send to this office the former proceedings referred to in para 2 of the petition.

M. K. NARIMAN,
Superintendent, A Branch.

Record Office
B.C. 26th February 1889.

With reference to the above the volumes noted in the margin[122] containing proceedings in connection with the confiscation of the property of Sadashivrao Narayan are herewith forwarded.

BALWANT MAHADOV,
For Director of Records.

No. 57.—Second application of Damodarraw soliciting the sanction of the Government for the restoration of his watan rights.

(*Ibid.*, p. 191)

From:
Damodarraw

To:
The Chief Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Residency Indore, 20th March 1889.

I beg to draw your kind attention to my application[123] dated 29th January last soliciting the sanction of the Government for the restoration of certain Wattan rights over some villages in the Khandeish district held by my ancestors from time immemorial.

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[122] Miscellaneous Vol. No. VI/137 of 1858.
Miscellaneous Vol. No. V/111 of 1859.
Miscellaneous Vol. No.V/88 of 1860.

[123] See No. 55 above.

No. 58.—Government proceeding dated 26th March 1889 relating to claims of certain watan rights of Damodarrrow.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 195-200)

Subd. [Submitted].

The Petitioner D'amodarrao claims certain watans, &ca., alleged to have been held in the Khandesh District by the late Sadashivrao Narayen, a representative of the Parolekar family, who was tried in 1858 on a charge of rebellion against the British Govt. found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life in transportation beyond seas, " with forfeiture of " his property of all kinds and pension ". This decision was communicated to this Govt. by the Commr. of the Jhansi Divn. which was the scene of the rebellion, with his letter No. 344, dated 30th June 1858. As Sadashivrao held certain property in the Poona and Khandesh Districts in this Presy. proceedings were taken by this Govt., to carry out the sentence of the Court in regard to that property. It is not clear from the correspondence on the subject whether the watans mentioned in the present petition were held by Sadashivrao and if so whether they were confiscated. It appears, however, from a statement subd. with the letter from the Collr. of Khandesh No. 1748, dated 11 October 1859 that the Joshi watan of the village of Parol which is mentioned in the present petition formed part of the property of Sadashivrao confiscated in Khandesh. From this it may be presumed that the patilki and Kulkarni watans mentioned in the petition if they at all belonged to Sadashivrao must also have been confiscated at the same time. It seems from the present petition that Sadashivrao who was pardoned and released in 1877 died at Parola in September 1888.

Parhaps before orders are passed, the petition may be sent to the Collector of Khandesh for report through the Commissioner C. D. as to the circumstances connected with the watans. &ca. mentioned by the petitioner.

No. 59.—Government proceeding dated 26th March 1889 forwarding application of Damodharrow to Collector of Khandesh for favour of report.

(*Ibid.*, p. 215)

No. 2365 of 1889, Bombay Castle, dated 26th March 1889.

Forwarded to the Collector of Khandesh for favour of report through the Commissioner, C.D., as to the circumstances connected with the watans, &ca., mentioned by the petititioner.

No. 60.—Third petition of Damodarrow, reminding Government for his watan rights over some villages in Khandesh District.

(*Ibid.*, p. 205)

To :

The Chief Secretary to His Exellency the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Dt. Residency Indore, 1st August 1889.

With reference to your office Memo No. 2365 A dated Revenue Department, 26th March last I beg to draw your kind attention to the claim brought forward by me in my application of the 29th January last on account of certain wattan rights over some of the villages in the Khandesh District to which no orders of the Government have yet been received.

No. 61.—4th petition of Damodarrow urging Government to issue necessary instruction in connection with the early settlement of his watan right.

(*Ibid.*, p. 209)

To :

The Chief Secretary to His Excellency The Governor in Council, Bombay.

Dt. Indore Residency, 8th October 1889.

I beg to draw your kind attention to the claim brought forward by me in my application dated 29th January last against some Wattan rights over certain villages in the Khandeish district.

Owing to the delatoriness in enquiring into and settling the question, some of the persons holding these Wattans have been misappropriating their emoluments. On my representing this to the Collector of Khandesh, I was informed by him in reply that, he has no power to interfere in the matter.

Under these circumstances I beg most respectfully to suggest the favour of your issuing necessary instructions for an early settlement of the case above referred to.

No. 62.—Report of the Collector of Khandesh relating to the connections of Damodarrow to certain watan rights over some villages in Khandesh District.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 217-220)

From : W. W. Lock Esquire, Collector of Khandesh.

To : The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

No. 6098 of 1889, Dhulia, dated 17th September 1889.

With reference to your Memo No. 2365 of the 26th March last I have the honour to report that the town of Parola in this district, and some other villages, were formerly held in Seranjam by a family members of one branch of which were Rajas of Jhansi. I append a genealogical tree copied from one which I have found in my records. The last of the Rajas of Jhansi, Gangadhar Shivrao, died in 1853, and his half share of Saranjam lapsed to Government in default of lineal descendants. The remaining half share was last held by Sadashivrao Narayen, and all his property was confiscated by order of Government for participation in the muting [mutiny] at Jhansi., and its disposal was finally sanctioned by a resolution of the 20th[124] October 1859. Sadashivrao Narayen was subsequently pardoned. He died at Parola in 1888.

2. In the list of property confiscated I find the following watans entered.

(1) Share in the Kulkerni watan of Parola held by Sadashivrao Narayen and his brothers.

---

[124] 26th October 1859.

(2) Share in Parsaya[125] watan of Parola similarly held

(3) Share in the Patelki watan of Shirud similarly held.

(4) Share in the Parsaya watan of Sirud.

3. The petitioner Damodharrao says that Sadashiv Narayan after his return to Khandesh recovered the Joshi watan of Parola and some land given for charitable purposes. Of this I know nothing, if he obtained the property he must have done so by private arrangement. The petitioner also claims a share in the following watans.

(I) Parola : (*a*) Patil, (*b*) Kulkarni, (*c*) Bara Karluka.

(II) *Sirud* : (*a*) Patil, (*b*) Joshi.

(III) *Khedi* : (*a*) Patil, (*b*) Kulkerni.

(IV) *Odhardad* : (*a*) Patil, (*b*) Kulkarni.

(V) *Khanbara* : (*a*) Kulkerni.

(VI) Kunjhar : (*a*) Joshi.

As regards I(*a*)(*b*), (II)(*a*) it appears that the Jaghirdars of Parola had shares in these watans but there is nothing to show whether the share belonged to Sadashiva Narayen's branch alone or to both branches of the family. The shares are now shown as Khalsa.

As regards (III)(*a*) & (*b*) & (IV)(*a*) and (*b*) there is nothing to show that the Jaghirdars of Parola over had any connection with these watans. The Kulkarni watan register in village No. (V) has not yet been framed, and I am unable to say whether the Parola family had a share in it.

As regards (I)(*c*), (II)(*b*) and (VI)(*a*) there seem to be no watans of the sort, there is at any rate no property attached to any such watans.

4. I understand that the petitioner claims a share in the watans of the Parola family as the adopted son of Gangadhar Shivraw the last Raja of Jhansi. If he was so adopted he would be entitled to the private property of the Raja, and if he can prove that the Raja, had any claim on the watans mentioned by him, then he would be entitled to have his name entered in the watan registers. It does not however follow that Gangadhar

[125] *Parsai*.—The village priest and astrologer. *Wilson's Glossary*, p. 642; a watan for attending Government officials on duty. Joshi P. N., *Adarsh Marathi Shabdakosh*, 1970, p. 681.

(G.C.P.) H 4643—7 (535—12-90)

Shivrao had a share in the watans held by Sadashiv Narayen and now shown as khalsa and it is for the petitioner to prove this. The watans might have been acquired by Sadashiv Narayen's branch of the family, and they are not in any way connected with the Saranjam held by the family.

No. 63.—Comments of the Commissioner, Central Division. on the report submitted by the Collector of Khandesh to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 222-223)

No. $\frac{R}{4960}$ of 1889. Revenue Department, Poona, 14th October 1889.

Submitted, with compliments to Government.

2. The main question is whether the adoptive father of the petitioner had any share in the watans in the Khandesh District, which were last held by Sadashivrao Narayan, and which were confiscated in 1859, owing to his grave mis-conduct. The burden of establishing this fact obviously lies on the petitioner, and unless he is prepared to do it, no action can be taken on the petition.

It is further to be noticed, that the petitioner has slept over his supposed rights for nearly 30 years, and that this circumstance is, in itself, sufficient to render his claim untenable.

No. 64.—Government Resolution denying claims of Damodarrow on certain watan rights over some of the villages in the Khandesh District.

(*Ibid.*, p. 229)

Subd.

Reference is respectfully requested to the office. note within.

Reso.

Petitioner shd [should] be informed that in the absence of any proof to show that his adoptive father had a claim to or share in the watans mentioned in his petition as also in view of the fact that for thirty years he has taken no action to assert any right he considered he possessed government must decline to comply with his request.

No. 65.—Government proceeding in Revenue Department dated 4th November 1889 regarding claim of Shrimant Damodarrow on certain watan rights over some villages in Khandesh District.

(*Ibid.*, p. 231)

No. 8374 Bombay Castle, 4th November 1889.

Petition from Shrimant Damodarrao, residing at Indore, dated 29th January 1889-forwarding copy of an application made to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, on 24th December 1888, in the matter of certain watan rights claimed by him in certain villages in the Khandesh District; and praying that such orders may be passed on the subject as may seem proper after a perusal of the papers in the case.

Petition from Shrimant Damodarrao, dated 20th March 1889.

Petition from Shrimant Damodarrao, dated 1st August 1889.

Petition from Shrimant Damodarrao, dated 8th October 1889.

Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 6098, dated 17th September 1889.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C.D., No. R 4960, dated 14th October 1889.

Resolution.—Petitioner should be informed that in the absence of any proof to show that his adoptive father had a claim to or share in the watans mentioned in his petition as also in view of the fact that for thirty years he has taken no action to assert any right he considered he possessed Government must decline to comply with his request.

(Signed) ....

Chief Secretary to Government.

To :

The Commissioner, C.D.,
The Collector of Khandesh
Shrimant Damodarrao (by memorandum)

No.   of 1889.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to :

No. 66.—Government rejects claim of Shrimant Damodarrao to his ancestral property.

No. 8375 of 1889, Bombay Castle, 4th November 1889.

In reply to his Petition dated 29th January 1889 and subsequent petitions Shrimant Damodarrao residing at Indore, is informed that in the absence of any proof to show that his adoptive father had a claim to or share in the watans mentioned in his petition as also in view of the fact that for thirty years he has taken no action to assert any right he considered he possessed, Government must decline to comply with his request.

(Signed) ....

Secretary to Government.

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INDEX

ABOUT THE MAHARASHTRA STATE ARCHIVES

The Maharashtra State Archives repositories at Bombay, Pune d Kolhapur are an important legacy of the past and great tional asset. They constitute the richest legacy left by the predecessor overnment of the East India Company and of the Marathas from nom the British took over. No other State in India has such an old cord of the early period of an all India nature. These Archives under the rector of Archives are the outcome of retirement of non-current record the Government since the past three centuries. They are preserved for sterity because of their continual utility for the necessary Governmental ocesses, for protection of public and private rights and above all for search by scholars and students. Maharashtra Archives facilitates searches in its records for proper purposes.

Records in the Bombay Archives covers the period from 1630-1987 and als with political upheavals, military movements, education, judicial d ecclesiastical matters, rural economy, public health, development of rts, transport, trade, industry, water supply, etc. etc. The private cords acquired from the old families, which throw light on many known events in the Maratha History, are outstanding among the new quisitions of the Bombay Archives.

Records of Maratha Period are preserved the Alienation office which commonly known as *Peshwa Daftar*. In recent period it has been named as *Pune Archives*. This voluminous collection of State papers d documents are in Modi script, which serves as first hand source aterial for the study of political, social and economic history of the me i.e. rise, expansion and fall of the Maratha power.

Similarly, Records in Kolhapur Archives are housed in Huzur Record uilding of former Kolhapur State. The contents comprise about 40 lakh apers covering the period from A.D. 1700 to 1947. Written in Modi cript and in English they relate to the administration of the former olhapur State since its establishment in 1714.

Two more repositories are also established from 1971, viz. Vidarbha rchives at Nagpur and Marathwada Archives at Aurangabad. Both ese repositories are gaining richness of record.

Besides entertaining requisitions for record from government departments, supplying certified copies of extracts from the printed record, i.e. Gazettes, to public, the most important function is to make available

record for bonafide research. For facility of Research students reference tools, hand lists, catalogues, indexes, etc. have been and are being prepared. These save the time of research students and help lengthen the life of old and precious record.

Publishing unpublished document on different historical subjects, and reference tools is also one of the most important functions of the Archives because records are best preserved if they are published in one or the other form and wealth of knowledge contained in it, is made available to scholars. For effective implementation of publication programme Government has, in 1984 sanctioned a publication unit of 3 staff members since then this unit carries this programme unabatedly.

Even in the days of British administration, utility of these archives as source material for history had been fairly realised. As a result of which so many selections (numbering 589) were published covering wide ranging subjects. The following publications were brought out till the creation of Maharashtra on 1st May 1960.

Marathi

(1) *Peshwa Diaries*—14 volumes.
(2) *Kaifiyati, Yadi* etc.—6 volumes.
(3) *Peshwa Daftar Selection*—46 volumes.
(4) *Peshwa Daftar*, New Series—2 volumes.
(5) *Historical Genealogies*

English

(1) Selections from the Records of Bombay Govt.—589 volumes.
(2) *Poona Residency Correspondence*—14 volumes.
(3) *Persian Records of Maratha History*—2 volumes.
(4) *Descriptive Catalogue of Secret and Political Department Series* (1755-1820).

Recent Publications

(I) *The Maharashtra Archives Bulletin* is being published. The Bulletin contain material extracted from unpublished sources bearing on topics of historical interest. So far 16 numbers are out.

No. 1 .. (*i*) *Journal of James Anderson* (1783-1785).
(*ii*) *The Legend of Nana Saheb* (*Dhondopant Nana*)
(*iii*) *A Fragment of Autobiography, 1857.*

No. 2 .. *Ibrat-Nama* by Faqir Khair-ud-din (English translation by Jadunath Sarkar).

No. 3 .. (*i*) *Rao Saheb* (Nephew of Nana Saheb of 1857 fame).
(*ii*) *Kalyan Residency Diary, 1781.*
(*iii*) *Kalyan Treasure Trove Case, 1781.*
(*iv*) *Historical Account of Himmat Bahadur Chavan.*

No. 4 .. (*i*) *The Pretender of Govind Rao Ghorpade of Mudhol.*
(*ii*) *The Legend of Nana Saheb.*
(*iii*) Mahadji Ram Karandikar's Account of *Raghunathrao* alias *Dadasaheb.*

No. 5 .. (*i*) *Tarikh-i-Shah Alam* by Munna Lal (English Translation by Sir J. Sarkar).
(*ii*) *Tatya Tope's Movements in Gurjrat.*

No. 6 .. (*i*) *First Protest of East India Compnay's Civil Servants of Bombay Presidency 1820-1822.*
(*ii*) *Summary of Correspondence Between the British and Shrimant Chintamanrao Appasaheb I of Sangli leading to the treaty of 1819.*

No. 7 .. (*i*) *The Konkan Railway.*
(*ii*) *Litarary Reviews by the Dakshina Prize Committee.*
(*iii*) *Itineraries of the Peshwas and Haripant Phadke.*

No. 8 .. (*i*) *Baizabai Sindhia and Deccan Bund.*
(*ii*) *Bayabai Apte, the daughter of Peshwa Bajirao II.*
(*iii*) *The Step brother of Tatya Tope.*

Nos. 9 & 10 .. *The Legend of Nana Saheb.*

No. 11 .. *Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj Coronation Tercentary Commemoration Volume.*

No. 12 .. Special Number on the occassion of the 46th Session of Indian Historical Record Commission held at Aurangabad on 12th to 14th January 1979.

Nos. 13 & 14 .. Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj Punyatithi Tricentenary Commemoration Volume (*Shivaji Commemoration Movement*).

Nos. 15 & 16 .. Indian National Congress Centenary Commemoration volume (*Calender of The Quit India Movement*) 1985.

(II) *Catalogue Series.*—Important series of records are catalogued and published in view to help scholars in getting the exact documents wanted for the purpose of their research. It also save their valuable time. So far following catalogues are published.

Nos. 17 & 18 .. Descriptive Catalogue of Shahu Daftar—2 volumes.

Nos. 19 & 20 .. Descriptive Catalogue of Papers Selected for Research—2 volumes.

No. 21 .. Descriptive Catalogue of Nivadi (Chitanishi) Daftar (Kolhapur).

No. 22 .. Descriptive Catalogue of Parasnishi Daftar (Kolhapur).

No. 23 .. Descriptive Catalogue of Chitanishi Daftar (Kolhapur).

Nos. 24 & 25 .. Descriptive Catalogue of papers Releating To Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati—2 volumes (Kolhapur).

Nos. 26 & 28 .. Catalogue of Maps in The Bombay Archives, 3 volumes.

No. 29 .. Descriptive Catalogue of Chitanishi Daftar (Pune) (in press).

(III) Recently a new series entitled " Selections from The Maharashtra State Archives " has been started. Only two such selections have been published so far.

No. 30 .. The Marathas on The West Coast of India, 1990.

No. 31 .. Relations of the Rani of Jhansi, 1990.

(IV) Besides these, a number of other publications have also been published. Following is the list of such publications.

No. 32 .. Aitihasik Sadhane, 1963.

No. 33 .. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Janmtithi Nirnay Samiti, 1968.

No. 34	..	Facsimile Handwritings of The Notable Personalities of Maratha History, 1969.
No. 35	..	Purabhilekh Samrakshan Va Suchikaran Samiticha Ahwal, 1971.
No. 36	..	Konkanchya Itihasachi Sadhane, 1971.
No. 37	..	Sir Jadunath Sarkar Birth Centenary commemoration volume (English Translation of Tarikh-i-Dilkasha). 1972.
No. 38	..	Ibrahim-Nama, 1973.
No. 39	..	Records of Shivaji Period, 1974.
No. 40	..	Making of Princely Historian, 1975.
No. 41	..	Aurangabad—Queen of Deccan, 1978.
No. 42	..	The Emblens And Mottos of Former Indian States, 1978.
No. 43	..	The Hand Book of The Bombay Archives, 1978.
No. 44	..	Hot Springs In Bombay Presidency, 1978.
No. 45	..	Illustrative Modi Documents, 1978.
No. 46	..	Maps of India, 1978.
No. 47	..	Selections From The Peshwa Daftar, (Hindi Sources) 1979.
No. 48	..	Shivchhatrapatinchya Patranche Pratirupdarshan, 1987.
No. 49	..	Shahu Chhatrapatinche Niwadak Adesh, Vol. I, 1988.
No. 50	..	Abhilekh Vyawasthapanachi Margadarshika, 1988.
No. 51	..	Shahu Chhatrapatinche Niwadak Adesh, Vol. II, 1989.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BOMBAY